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R. A. F. Planes Hit Danzig; Willkie to Speak Tonight; Thanksgiving Day Named

The World's Day—At a Glance

Nov. 11, 1940

War Summary: Nazis Claim Another Convoy Sunk

Another British convoy was reported by German sources to have been destroyed by German aircraft. No details were given out.

Greek armies reportedly threw back Italians on all three fronts, scoring a smashing defeat over the 15,000 crack Italian Centaur troops earlier reported encircled. [Details: Page 1.]

A "Free French" campaign in Africa was apparently opened up by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who, according to the British Press Association, captured the French African port of Libreville, in Gabun. [Details: Page 1.]

Long-range bombers of the R. A. F. reached across Germany to bomb the former Free City port of Danzig. Britain also announced the destruction of eight Italian bombers over the English Channel. [Details: Page 4.]

Massed aerial thrusts at London were turned back three times today by British defense aircraft following a night of heavy bombing of London. [Details: Page 4.]

Gallabat, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, is still in British hands, a communiqué issued in London late yesterday declared. The Italian High Command claimed yesterday that they had recaptured the city.

Willkie on Radio Tonight

New York—Wendell L. Willkie will speak tonight in a radiocast to the millions of citizens who voted for him last Tuesday, outlining the attitude he and they should take during the next four years. The address is scheduled on the major networks from 10:30 to 11 o'clock.

In Washington: Thanksgiving Day Nov. 21

President Roosevelt designated Thursday, Nov. 21, as the date to be observed nationally as a day of thanksgiving. [Details: Page 2.]

Count Jerzy Potocki resigned as Polish Ambassador to the United States, Embassy officials disclosed. Although Poland is now occupied by Germany and Russia, the United States has continued and is expected to continue to recognize a Polish Ambassador.

The Commerce Department estimated that State tax collections amounted to $4,086,000,000 in the 1940 fiscal year, an increase of 7 per cent over 1939.

The Work Projects Administration said that WPA projects approved since July 1 for construction and improvement of defense facilities had reached a total of almost $100,000,000. Airport and military road work figured largely in the total.

The Justice Department said it had registered 2,734,900 aliens up to now, about 76 per cent of the estimated 3,600,000 in the Nation.

The Army announced its intention to train thousands of soldiers this winter to travel and fight on skis and snowshoes. The purchase of skis and snowshoes costing $82,691 was announced.

John Hamilton resigned as Executive Director of the Republican National Committee, a post he has held since Joseph W. Martin became National Chairman last July.

Americans in North China Again Warned to Leave

Peiping, China (AP)—Warning that transportation cannot be guaranteed later, the United States Embassy here has circularized Americans in North China for the fourth time suggesting that they leave for home. The circular was written in urgent terms.

Morgenthau Visits Virgin Islands

Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, arrived aboard a United States Navy plane for a brief official visit to the Virgin Islands.

Jackson Confers in Ottawa on Policing Border

Ottawa, Nov. 11 (AP)—A United States delegation, headed by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, is in Ottawa for a conference with Canadian authorities to devise among other things "a more informative and effective police supervision of movements between the two countries of persons or groups engaged in any criminal or subversive activities."

More Ships for Pan-American Service

New York (AP)—Moore-McCormack Lines announced that four new cargo-passenger ships, built at a cost of $20,000,000, will be launched soon at Chester, Pa., for service along the east coasts of the United States and South America. The names of the vessels, selected in honor of the countries they will service, and dates of launching are: Rio Hudson, Nov. 27; Rio Parana, Dec. 18; Rio de la Plata, Feb. 3, 1941, and Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 28.

Czechs and Poles Pledge Post-War Co-operation

London (AP)—The Polish and Czechoslovak Governments in London issued a joint declaration pledging closer post-war economic and political association between the two nations. The pledge was described as a step toward formation of a broader system in Europe and a "guarantee of European stability" after the present conflict is ended.

On Diplomatic Front: Vichy Defers Peace Talks

Peace negotiations between France and Germany will be deferred until after the end of the war, Vichy announced following a conference between Vice-Premir Laval and Reichsmarshal Göring. [Details: Page 2.]

German sources, however, declared that "German-French contact" is developing along positive lines.

Needles Fly as N. Y. Business Women Start Sewing on Bundles for Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—Business women began plying needles on clothing for war sufferers of the British Isles today when a sewing room was opened by Bundles for Britain at 501 Fifth Avenue. Approximately 100 volunteer workers each day will cut and stitch, working on children's clothing, layettes for babies and hospital garments for surgeons and patients, including members of the armed forces.

"This will not be a society workshop in any sense," Mrs. Halstead Freeman, head of the project, declared. "Our objective is to produce quantities of the most needed things through a thoroughly business-like program. All who wish to assist us will be welcome. More than 100 women already have expressed a desire to help. Volunteers may register by telephoning Plaza 8-3174."

Meanwhile, the American Women's Voluntary Service and the English-speaking Union were inaugurating another sewing project at the headquarters of the voluntary service organization, 7 East Fifty-First street. Its objective is the furnishing of winter clothing to 150 evacuated mothers and 300 children in the United States, representing almost every conquered or warring country in Europe.

9 consignment of 2,000 topcoats for women and children, collected from manufacturers and jobbers by the clothing industry committee of the British War Relief Society will be turned over for shipment to Britain tomorrow. The committee expects to collect 30,000 such garments eventually. The British Veterans of Long Island, Inc., has contributed an additional $1,500 to the War Relief Society.

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Free Rent Decreed For Spain's Jobless

MADRID, Nov. 11 (AP)—A law decreed yesterday makes it obligatory for property owners to pay the rent of Spanish jobless and for communities to pay their light and gas bills.

The law gives unemployed persons the right to stay where they are without paying rent, light or gas bill up to six months provided they previously had a regular income and their loss of work was not due to disconduct or inefficiency.

Armistice Day: Nation Turns Eyes to Future

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Vividly aware that democracy is a continuing unfoldment that must be won, and advanced, by each generation in its turn, Bostonians, and Americans everywhere, today celebrated their twenty-second Armistice.

In Boston, 10,000 men, mostly veterans of the last war, marched in the American Legion's parade down Boylston Street, past the Common, down Tremont Street, up Washington, School and Beacon past the State House. Bands played, the flags floated out, the men marched with that pounding, even tread of soldiers, but their faces were grim, almost sad. They are no longer the Nation's front-line fighting men. Each such parade brings it home clearer.

New drafts, new training, new cantonments, new uniforms are the order of the day as once more the tangible liberties and intangible, upsurging aspirations of America are challenged.

Gold Star mothers rode in big limousines. Younger mothers held their tots up high for a view. The eyes of the Gold Star mothers and the younger mothers seldom met.

Other Armistice Days

There was a touch of philosophy in the patience with which the crowds waited for the parade. Perhaps their thoughts were on other, more secure, Armistice Days, or on the grand hopes of that first one.

But the parade and the various observances today had a slight quality of other-worldliness about them. For dominating all else was the throbbing determination not to lose past gains. Armistice Day, 1940, reminded of past victories; but the daily grist of news each day—12,000 more planes for Britain, a total of $1,167,916,783 in defense orders in New England since June, the Chicopee Air Base, lights blazing all night at Fore River shipyards, and so on—indicates that America is more concerned with looking forward than backward.

That was definitely the feeling this morning at the rather drab exercises on the Common, spon-

Continued on Page 13, Column 6

New Deal Critic Slated to Take Pittman's Post

George, who escaped in Roosevelt 'purge,' in line to head Foreign Relations Committee.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, who seems destined to succeed the late Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada as Chairman of the important Foreign Relations Committee, owes his party allegiance to Secretary of State Hull rather than to President Roosevelt. While he has advocated all aid in American power short of war to Great Britain, he has been frequently critical of President Roosevelt's handling of foreign affairs and he will take a much more independent line in his new position than did Senator Pittman, who in most foreign policies save the reciprocal trade agreements, followed the Administration with little questioning.

The relationship between President Roosevelt and Senator George makes an interesting study, and in view of the importance of foreign affairs in the months ahead may play a part in history.

Escaped Purge

It is not yet certain that Senator George will take the chairmanship for the first option belongs to Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi. The chairmanship goes by seniority, and a Senator may hold only one important committee chairmanship at a time. Senator Harrison is already Chairman of the important Finance Committee which is believed to be his first love. If he does not choose to change, the way is paved for the elevation of Senator George, who has been at swords' points with President Roosevelt repeatedly on domestic issues, and whom President Roosevelt attempted to defeat, or "purge," in the 1938 congressional campaign.

Senator George is a substantial, conservative Southern Senator, whose appearance inspires respect and whose independence and mental caliber is distinctly above the average. President Roosevelt found him one of the most obstructive forces to New Deal legislation, culminating in the court fight. Mr. Roosevelt unsuccessfully sought his defeat, and thereby laid the basis for the new situation.

Senator George has not shown the petty personal venom which the Roosevelt attack might have inspired in other politicians, but his opposition has been deep and constant for all that on domestic issues, while his distrust of Presi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

International affairs chief Pittman role: Page 3.

Capture of African Port By Free French Reported

VICHY, Nov. 11 (AP)—The "Free French" forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle have captured Libreville, chief port of Gabon in French Equatorial Africa, the Vichy Government admitted in an official statement tonight.

By the Associated Press

Free French troops carrying on the war against the Axis powers under Gen. Charles de Gaulle, were reported by the British Press Association in London to have captured Libreville, port of French equatorial Africa.

No official statements regarding the outcome of the attack on Libreville were given out, however.

Word of the attack first came from Vichy, where the French Government announced Nov. 9 that forces under the command of General de Gaulle landed near the French African port under the guns of light British ships which for several days had been cruising along the Gabon Coast. British planes bombed the port before the troops went ashore, the French said.

In London a British official statement denied as "quite untrue" the French Government report that British planes had "bombed" Libreville.

The British Admiralty on Nov. 9 announced that the French submarine Poncelet had been sunk in an engagement with British naval forces off Africa.

The Admiralty at that time denied flatly a Vichy announcement that a British naval squadron had shelled Libreville or that light British ships aided the landing of Free French troops near there.

A communiqué issued by the Admiralty said the only naval engagement the British squadron had been concerned in was "resisting an attempt by the Poncelet to sink a British warship without warning."

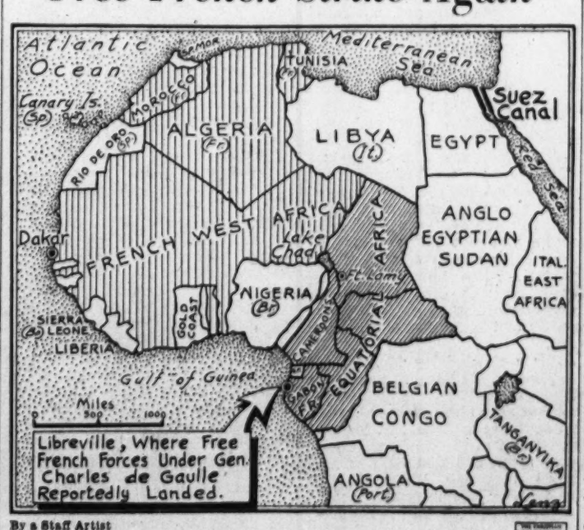
A report on conditions in Gabon by General Tenu, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces at Libreville assured the Vichy Government that the de Gaulle forces are being aided by the British in a "full fledged" war against the French colony.

He declared many casualties resulted from a day-long bombardment of Libreville, and said the City was running out of food and supplies because of a tight British blockade.

Further, General Tenu said, the City's hospital, school, and Roman Catholic mission, which is also the residence of the Bishop of Gabon, had been hit by bombs. He did not give the number of casualties.

Vichy Government sees attack on Libreville as move to open new sea route to British Egyptian Sudan. Page 4.]

Free French Strike Again



By a Staff Artist

Map of French Equatorial Africa

Showing the Port of Libreville which Free French forces under General de Gaulle are reported to have captured.

Mobilizing for Democracy

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Preparedness Symbolizes Armistice Day Celebration

War planes, a new generation of soldiers, and accelerated building symbolize the way that the United States today celebrated the twenty-second anniversary of the Armistice that ended the World War. Parades, speeches, martial music once more had their day as the Nation paused, briefly, for a backward glance before once more accelerating its building power to defend the American way.

Greeks Report Rout of Italians; How Far Will Soviet Go With Axis?

ATHENS, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Italian invaders of Greece "have lost the battle in all sectors and are retreating in disorder toward Albania," the Greek radio declared today.

Italy's Alpine Centaur Division—trained for a year in Albania for a lightning attack through the mountains—was said by the Greek High Command to have suffered a smashing defeat.

Large units of the division earlier reported to consist of 15,000 men, were annihilated, it said. Although the full extent of the reported Greek victory in the Pindus Mountains still was not learned, reports indicated that a large proportion of the Italian Alpinists who were encircled and trapped by Greek forces, were either killed or captured.

On the central sector, the Italians now reported to be under the command of Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, former Italian Undersecretary of War, were said to be consolidating their positions in the Kalamas River region, with frontline activity limited to small scale skirmishes.

Italians in Fligth

The radio said the Italians flung down their arms and fled when Greece's mountain troops charged them with bayonets and hand grenades.

Women and children helped the Greek fighters by taking food and munitions up the mountain trails to their positions.

In the first two weeks, bombs killed 316 persons, wounded 818, and destroyed 280 houses, it was reported.

Greece's highland troops were said to have swept onto the offensive along the whole 100-mile fighting front. In addition to routing the Centaur Division in the Pindus Mountains, Greek forces were also said to have wiped out two Fascist battalions along the Kalamas River on the Italian right flank, and crumbled the Italian left wing at bombarded Koritza, in Albania.

Greek confidence grew apace as the first downpours of the four-month winter rainy season made slush of snow in the mountain passes, deepened the mud in the lowland roads, and threatened to, bog down mechanized war.

Italian Base Shelled

From heights overlooking the encircled Italian base at Koritza, at the opposite end of the battlefront, additional Greek guns hauled into position through ice and slush were reported to be continuing a steady bombardment, reducing Italian defenses for a final assault.

The Athens radio gave this summary of the situation over the week end:

"The Italians tried to invade Greece from three different points, from the Koritza-Phlorina road, from the Pindus road, and from the West.

"The Pindus road has been considered by the Italians as more suitable for a blow at the Greek Army. The Greeks frustrated the Italian attempt and dispersed the Italian Army of the center. . . . The advance along the coast line in the Western sector—an advance whose object was to unite this column with the Central Army—was rendered problematical, and the failure in the northern sector as a result of our occupation of important positions in front of Koritza bars this column's movement to Macedonia."

A Greek spokesman pointed to the change in Italian Commanders in the campaign from Albania and said it indicated the view at Rome that the drive has been a failure. (General Soddu, Italian Undersecretary of War, was sent to Albania Nov. 9 to take charge of the campaign.)

The first American Red Cross contribution for war relief—$5,000—was received by the Greek Red Cross yesterday. Greece's Premier, Gen. John Metaxas, replied with a letter of thanks.

'Russian Neutrality' Is Topic at Berlin

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 11

A source close to the Soviet Embassy intimated today that the visit of Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff to Berlin might result in new Russian-German understandings "safeguarding Russia's neutrality." Mr. Molotoff was expected to reach Berlin tomorrow.

Molotoff's visit to Berlin hints curb on Turkey: Page 4.

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 11—The visit to Berlin of Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, in company with an imposing retinue of Russian economic and political experts, is held here to be primarily concerned with the strenuous efforts that Reichsführer Hitler is now making to launch a "new order" in Europe. For much can be read in the sequences of Hitler conferences:

After Pétain, Franco; after Franco, Molotoff. And after Molotoff—if things go as planned—a grandiose plan for political and economic reconstruction of Europe with British carefully excluded.

Of course Reichsführer Hitler's whole plan is based, not on the voluntary co-operation of free peoples, but on the now familiar technique of the domination of the weak by the superior force of the strong.

Russia Place in "New Order"

Despite the obvious inconsistency of the Axis rulers in first seeking the sympathy of Christian churches by building the anti-comintern pact against godless U.S.S.R. and then inviting Soviet to co-operate with it, evidence is accumulating that rulers of Russia are seriously considering the possibility close association with all three of the States primarily responsible for the anti?Comintern policy, not excluding Japan.

Many observers believe that a Soviet-Japanese nonaggression treaty is in an advanced stage of negotiation, though they doubt whether any such treaty, if it eventuated, would involve the cessation of Russian help for China.

Similarly, the unmistakable evidence of closed Russo-German collaboration which Premier Molotoff's visit provides, is not expected to mean that the Soviet will play an active role in bringing the Balkan States under the political and economic domination of the Axis.

The attitude of both the Axis and Russia regarding not only the Balkans but the whole Middle East—Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan—will doubtless be discussed during the Berlin talks. It is assumed also that steps will be taken to bring home to the smaller States concerned the dangers of refusing to join the new European system.

Limits to Russian Aid

But Soviet help is expected to stop short of actually forcing the smaller States to submit.

In this connection there is good reason to believe that Bulgaria recently informed Germany of its firm intention of staying neutral in the Italo-Greek conflict and it is reiterated today that there are no German troops on Bulgarian soil.

Similarly Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch this week end reaffirmed Yugoslavia's intention of fighting if need be to preserve its independence.

The attitude of Turkey on this subject is well known and was reiterated in no uncertain terms by President Ismet Inonu at Turkey's Republican anniversary celebrations at the end of last month.

The brilliant Greek victory over

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Democracy Will Survive Peril, President Says

Armistice Day address is challenge to dictators —Nation pauses briefly to observe holiday.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—The United States, engrossed in intensive and extensive defense preparations in a world at war, paused momentarily today to commemorate that eleventh hour, day, and month 22 years ago when an armistice brought an end to four years of conflict abroad.

Special programs were held throughout the country, with President Roosevelt leading observances at Arlington National Cemetery where rests the Unknown Soldier of 1917-1918.

Mr. Roosevelt departed this year from his usual custom of leaving commemorative addresses to be given by others and delivered a message to the country at Arlington.

Reply to Dictators

Answering in the terms of a democratic leader the threats and fulminations of European dictators, President Roosevelt warned totalitarian governments that democracy will survive.

"I, for one," he declared, "do not believe that the era of democracy in human affairs can or will be snuffed out in our lifetime."

Then in stronger terms, as though in reference to Adolf Hitler's most recent Munich challenge, although not mentioning the German State by name, he continued:

"I for one do not believe the world will revert to a modern form of ancient slavery or to controls vested in modern feudalism or modern emperors or modern dictators or modern oligarchs in these days. The very people under their iron heels will, themselves, rebel."

Mr. Roosevelt used the occasion of Armistice Day to lift again the banner of democracy for the threatened and oppressed nations of the world. He gained comfort from a review of history and recalled the slow rise of self-government in the world from the times of Greece and Rome, and through the Renaissance, to "the era of 1776."

New Order of Ages

It is this era, he said, "this new order of the ages" for which the struggle goes on today. The World War of 1914-1918, he argued, was also to protect this order. He assailed "unpatriotic efforts by some of our own countrymen to make us believe that the sacrifices made by our Nation were wholly in vain" in the World War. Historians, he said, will see the efforts of such belittlers as "puny and false."

As for the future, Mr. Roosevelt said that certain facts must be realized in 1940 that were not realized in 1918, a "need for the elimination of aggressive armaments: a need for the breaking down of barriers in a more closely knitted world—and a need for restoring honor in the written and spoken word."

There, more closely than it has been defined heretofore Mr. Roosevelt apparently defined some of the war aims of the Administration.

Knox Plans Deeds

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 11 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, calling for national unity, said here today that deeds instead of words would be the answer of the United States to the "menace" of totalitarian powers.

"Events are multiplying abroad to emphasize the gravity of our peril," the Chicago publisher told an Armistice Day audience. "The war recently extended itself to include the Balkans, where Italy is making an assault upon little Greece and where Germany is mobilizing a huge army in Rumania with the obvious intention of intimidating Turkey, thus opening the way for a land attack on Egypt."

Paris Post Celebrates

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Members of the American Section Paris Post No. 1, American Legion observed today their first Armistice Day celebration in this country.

The post is composed of Americans who remained in France after the last war and were forced out by the current one.

Text of President's Armistice Day speech: Page 6.

First Woman Professor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RALIEGH, N. C.—Miss Gertrude Cox, for the past seven years a member of the faculty of Iowa State College, has arrived in Raleigh to assume her duties as the first woman professor to be employed by the North Carolina State College here during its more than 50 years of existence. She is Professor of Experimental Statistics.

Chamberlain: A Quest for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 11—With extraordinary unanimity the British people are paying their final respects to the statesman who brought the Empire into the present supreme struggle with Germany.

Comments from the various pulpits yesterday and the memorial services being prepared for former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who passed on Nov. 9, show that in his successes and failures he held the confidence of the majority of the public even more firmly than did Mr. Lloyd George, who had led Britain to victory in 1918.

Mr. Chamberlain's hold on the public stands as a political phenomenon, for he was not the type of personality that sought popularity. He was inclined to be impersonal in debate. His speeches would take on an aggressive tone, as Americans felt when, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he announced the impossibility of continuing payments on Britain's debt. Social reforms that he carried out in Birmingham, where he established the first municipal bank, were pushed through with the dispassionate vigor of a keen businessman.

But it happened that the note of fixed determination, which Mr. Chamberlain seemed to have imbibed from his father, Joseph Chamberlain, was precisely what the British people needed in May, 1937, when he became Prime Minister. After the hesitation and uncertainties of the administrations of Ramsay MacDonald and Stanley Baldwin—the latter of whom had disclosed that the serious state of the Nation's defenses had been concealed from the public until the 1935 election had been safely passed—Britain welcomed with open arms a Prime Minister who knew precisely what he wanted.

British Wanted Peace

The British public, moreover, had become firmly set in its determination to remain at peace, and in Neville Chamberlain it found a leader who could be relied upon to push the peace policy to the limit. The fact that this combination of leadership and popular feeling was to be a source of peril to the Empire dawned but slowly upon the British public during the events subsequent to the Munich accord, in which Britain and France had agreed to the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Chamberlain's training as a businessman and manufacturer, as well as a leader in local government had given him full confidence in his ability to deal directly with his opponents through personal contacts and plain-spoken discussion. Entering Parliament late, at 50 years of age, he carried this experience into all his dealings.

Mindful of his father's ideal that negotiation was more effective than coercion, he signalized his accession to the premiership by moving directly for an understanding with Italy.

He had already, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, caused some consternation among the collective security supporters by commending Sir Samuel Hoare's agreement with Pierre Laval over Ethiopia. In moving for direct negotiation with Italy he played so active a personal role in the Foreign office that Mr. Anthony Eden's position as Foreign Secretary became precarious. In 1937, he tried the same line of action in dispatching Viscount Halifax to negotiate with the German leadership. On Feb. 20, 1938, seven months before Munich, Mr. Eden resigned.

Trusted Dictators

Mr. Chamberlain had placed his reliance on the effectiveness of man-to-man talks, in which he trusted the word as it was given by the rulers of Germany and Italy. It was a method that commended itself strongly to the English character and received the approval of a majority of the British people. The fact the dictators had used the negotiations with him to give themselves time for maneuvering into more commanding positions, came as a severe shock to the Prime Minister, who had acted completely in good faith.

The fact that he continued this policy was due to the fact that Britain, both in the Navy and in the air, was in a critical state of unpreparedness. For this reason the public approved of his inaction when Germany threatened Czechoslovakia, as it had supported him in abandoning the League's ideals of collective security.

A policy that came to be known as appeasement, which involved giving the thereatening dictators small concessions, in the hope that their ambitions would thus be satisfied, took shape in the British-Italian Treaty of 1938, and in the negotiations that led to the Munich Agreement.

The cheers that greeted the Prime Minister on his return from Munich were sufficient evidence of the popularity of his courageous moves in flying over personally—his first experience in air travel—in an effort to avert what seemed likel yto be a general European conflagration.

"My good friends," he said as he stepped out of the plane on his return, "this is the second time in our history that there has come back from Germany to Downing Street peace with honor. . . . I believe it is peace for our time . . . I recommend you to go home and sleep quietly in your beds."

Popular Idol

The honest, dispassionate businessman, who had never understood how to win popularity, suddenly found himself a popular idol, not only feted by the British people, but warmly received as a harbinger of peace by the Germans. But it was neither the British nor the German people who were the deciding element at the moment.

Six months after Munich, in March, 1939, Neville Chamberlain was shocked to hear that Herr Hitler had gone back on all his engagements made at Munich and had entered Prague.

Two weeks later Britain sent a guarantee of aid to Poland against aggression. Mr. Chamberlain found himself bound to jettison his man-to-man appeasement policy and revert to collective security. Britain began to seek allies against the oncoming dictators.

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Thanksgiving Day—1940

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-first day of November, 1940, to be observed nationally as a day of thanksgiving.

In a year which has seen calamity and sorrow fall upon many peoples elsewhere in the world may we give thanks for our preservation.

On the same day, in the same hour, let us pray:

Almighty God, who hast given us this good land for our heritage; we humbly beseech Thee that we may always prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will. Bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning, and pure manners.

Save us from violence, discord, and confusion; from pride and arrogancy, and from every evil way. Defend our liberties, and fashion into one united people the multitudes brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues.

Endue with the spirit of wisdom those to whom in Thy name we entrust the authority of government that there may be justice and peace at home, and that through obedience to Thy law, we may show forth Thy praise among the nations of the earth. In the time of prosperity, fill our hearts with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble suffer not our trust in Thee to fail; Amen.

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

By the President:
Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Kennedy Lauds Patriotism, Sacrifice of Chamberlain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 11—When the record is complete, the much-criticized Neville Chamberlain, former Prime Minister of England, will emerge as a patriot," Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Britain, said today, commenting on dispatches announcing that Mr. Chamberlain had passed on. Ambassador Kennedy stopped at his home here briefly, before flying to the West Coast to visit his son, John F. Kennedy, in San Francisco.

"History will record his real struggle for the rights of humanity," Mr. Kennedy said, "and England will come to realize that all of his efforts were for England's salvation. In America, he was misunderstood, but in my relations with him he never was bitter of criticism, but was deeply grateful for America's help.

"He was noble. No sacrifice was too great to make for his country. He really gave his life that England might live. The world will miss his sane counsel."

This defense of the statesman, who was pilloried for his part in the Munich Pact, did not come from Ambassador Kennedy only after Mr. Chamberlain had passed on. In a national radio hookup Oct. 29, two days after his sudden return to this country from his post in London, he said:

"And speaking about peace—in the last year I have read a lot of irresponsible writing, most of it of a critical nature, about the Munich Pact. The criticism in my judgment is not justified. Mr. Chamberlain hailed it as 'peace in our time' and was cheered by thousands of people who had the dread of the war in their hearts—a war that comes to them now, night after night, in a relentless shattering of bombs, death and destruction.

"He and nearly everyone in Great Britain knew that Munich was but an armistice, a last opportunity given to the Allies to make up, in part at least, for their tragic failure to understand the peril to their very lives as nations. Can anyone imagine what would have happened to England if the Blitzkrieg of the summer of 1940 had occurred in September of 1938 . . .?

"I have always been of the opinion that if Mr. Chamberlain had had some 5,000 first-line planes at home when he conferred at Munich we would have truly seen 'peace in our time.'"

New Deal and a Free Press: Strange Case of Paul Mallon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—For the first time in the experience of the Washington Press Corps the White House has acted to bar, but later readmitted, an accredited correspondent of a daily newspaper from the President's regular press conferences.

The correspondent is Paul Mallon, for 10 years a member of the staff of the United Press and now the author of a widely syndicated Washington column, "Behind the News."

The still unexplained incident—unexplained by the White House—occurred at the President's first press conference following his re-election, at which time Mr. Mallon was, he said, informed by one of Mr. Roosevelt's secretaries that "because of inaccuracies in his column" he should consider himself unwelcome at future conferences. It ended by the White House reversing its action later in the day after numerous newspaper men had telephoned to request a statement of the facts.

He's Out—He's In

What happened—and only future events will reveal the full significance—is this:

When Mr. Mallon entered the White House Executive Offices for the regular Friday morning press conference with the President, he was accosted at the door by a Secret Service Agent who had been stationed there and was instructed that he was not to go into the press conference with the other reporters. When he requested a reason, he was directed to see Marvin McIntyre, a long-time member of the Presidential secretariat.

After a short delay Mr. McIntyre told Mr. Mallon that he might attend the conference then beginning, but asked him to remain behind at the conclusion. Mr. Mallon was present at the conference and it was afterward that he was informed that the White House would prefer him to remain away "because of inaccuracies in his column."

Wanted to Know Why

Mr. Mallon said that immediately upon his return to his office he telephoned the White House to inquire of what specific inaccuracies it was complaining, but stated that he could obtain no detailed or satisfactory replies.

Upon hearing of this sequence of events, several Washington correspondents telephoned to William D. Hassett, assistant to Stephen Early, Mr. Roosevelt's press secretary, requesting an authorized White House statement of any action which, in denying an accredited correspondent access to the news, was without precedent in the relations of the newspapers to the President in many years.

Mr. Hassett had no immediate answer to give, but Mr. Mallon reported that about 6 p. m. he got a telephone message from the White House saying that he had been "misinformed" and that he was not to be barred from the President's press conferences. Later Mr. Hassett gave this information to other reporters, but declined to amplify or explain.

Who Ordered Move

While for several years President Roosevelt has both jestingly and seriously criticized newspaper columns, in practice and in principle, and has openly showed his disapproval and resentment at columnists, few Washington correspondents can yet really believe that it was at the President's own initiative that this act of censorship was taken.

Thus while the reporters cannot bring themselves to conclude that this incident affecting Mr. Mallon stemmed directly from Mr. Roosevelt, it is considered evident that at least some of his secretarial assistants apparently believe that they either have the authority or would be supported by the White House in "disciplining" a correspondent in this manner.

Actually, according to long-established practice in Washington, credentials to attend the President's press conference can only be given and taken away by the White House Correspondents Association, and the affair of last week, however quickiy reversed, is not looked upon as an auspicious beginning of third-term press relations.

Mr. Mallon's column, antedating Mr. Roosevelt's first election, was one of the first of the modern journalistic comment and background columns and it has achieved marked success. In the presidential campaign this year it was generally anti-New Deal in its attitude.

Plane Plant Is Symbol Of Defense Gain

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 11 (AP)—A mechanical shovel dug a hunk of turf out of a field adjoining the Buffalo Airport recently to signalize the start of work on a new aircraft factory which, by next spring, will be turning out with a companion plant about 60 fighting planes a day.

The ground-breaking ceremony for the new $12,000,000 Curtis-Wright Corporation addition here had added significance.

Companion expansion here and in several other cities by next summer is expected to provide 50,000 more jobs in the rearmament industry with an added pay roll of more than $80,000,000 annually.

"The ceremony for breaking ground for this new pant," said Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, at the ceremonies, "joining as it does two names written in letters of gold on the scroll of aviation, is an earnest of the fact that America means business."

British Fighter Demonstrated

As a part of the day's events, H. Lloyd Child, test pilot, demonstrated publicly for the first time the performance of the Curtis "Tomahawk" fighter, being produced for the British Royal Air Force. The machine appeared to have exceptional climbing qualities, "barrel rolled" slowly at 250 miles an hour and drifted to an easy landing.

Capt. Ben Kelsey of Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, also put a pursuit plane, a Curtiss P-37, on which the Army issued a service order of 13, through its paces.

The corporation has projected a new airplane plant at Columbus, Ohio, and expansion and refurnishing of its St. Louis plant and an engine plant at Cincinnati. The Cincinnati factory will be constructed by a wholly owned subsidiary, the Wright Aeronautical Corporation.

Guy W. Vaughan, Curtiss-Wright president, disclosed the airplane division's intention to consolidate holdings in Buffalo after completion of the national defense program, abandoning its plants in other cities.

Consolidation Program

He said plants and proposed plants at Clifton, Caldwell and Paterson, N. J., Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Columbus, Ohio, probably would be turned over to the Government under the consolidation plan.

Curtiss-Wright is adding 8,900,000 square feet of floor space in its various factories for rearmament. In the next few months about 36,000 airplanes will be built and 15,000 airplane engine workers will be added to the pay roll.

Mr. Vaughan added that he though the consolidation plan would not be completed before 1942 depending on national defense needs and estimated that about 72,000 employees might be affected.

Japan-Bound Ship Sails With Gasoline After Long Delay

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 11 (AP)—The steamship Panamanian is headed for Japan at last with 52,000 drums of gasoline in her holds.

The bulky craft slipped out of the Pelican Spit after a run of hard luck that seamen say rarely has been matched.

It came here two months ago for dry dock repairs and then went to Texas City to load 52,000 drums of gasoline.

There seamen of the Congress of Industrial Organizations picketed her in protest against shipment of war materials to Japan.

Bonus demands of the new crew were allowed.

The vessel shifted to Bolivar Roads at Galveston. A Greek ship swung into her stern, forcing another repair job.

Finally she was ready to haul anchor.

But the Government refused to give clearance papers. Another delay ensued for several days.

Finally the Government gave the go-ahead signal.

Once more the Panamanian was steamed up for departure.

Then the ship began to list.

The engine room flooded and water seeped into the cargo holds. No official pronouncement has come from the investigation of the accident.

Dissatisfied with conditions surrounding the ship, its captain, Paul C. Grening of New York, quit. In his stead was put the chief officer, Erik Kreuger of Stockholm, Sweden.

At a huge cost, the ship was pumped clean of water.

Once more her steam was up, her crew at their posts.

Two crew men were scalded by escaping steam, and then two libel suits were filed.

Todd Galveston dry docks sued for a $107,000 repair bill, and another concern sued for $12,905 allegedly due for towing. The differences were adjusted.

Six Brothers Register In Virginia District

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Records of the Henry County Draft Board show a couple, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bouseman, of near Snow Creek, had six sons to register in the Oct. 16 selective draft registration for possible military service. The couple, who live on a farm, had only one child ineligible to register, a daughter, who said, "I will sign up, too, if I am needed."

Five of the six sons hold positions in Martinsville, Va. They are: Raymond, James, Archer, Wade, and Robert.

French Peace Delayed Until Fighting Is Over

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (AP)—An authoritative commentary said today, following a meeting of French Vice-Premier Pierre Laval and Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring in Paris, that "German-French contact is developing positively."

VICHY, France, Nov. 11 (AP)—Peace negotiations between defeated France and victorious Germany will be postponed until the war is ended, Vice-Premier Pierre Laval has announced to his Nation.

M. Laval, in an official note issued last night after he returned from a conference in Paris with Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, said there never was any question of negotiating a peace to end the armistice, which now prevails, so long as there is war with Britain.

The note also added a criticism of the actions of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces. M. Laval returned from the Paris conference in time to hear official reports that the de Gaulle forces are fighting a "full-fledged" war in Gabon, French Equatorial Africa.

M. Laval, in his note issued after a Cabinet session, asserted British radio announcements which said that parts of French territory were to be abandoned to Germany constituted an attempt "to ruin the only attempt we can make toward obtaining the best possible peace."

Atmosphere of Comprehension

He said present negotiations are aimed at "creating between France and Germany an atmosphere of mutual comprehension and to have this policy ratified by public opinion" and with seeking methods of applying the principle of collaboration already agreed upon.

[The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 29 in a copyrighted dispatch reported French resistance to German demands. It indicated that though France might necessarily give in to German requirements on many points, the Pétain Government made an effort to prevent the full resources of France being used to assist Germany in the war against Britain.]

The French War Ministry, meanwhile, issued a long account of what happened from the day the Germans attacked France last May until the armistice and disclosed that defeat was considered certain as early as June 12, two days before the Nazi entry into Paris.

The French Command informed Premier Paul Reynaud's Government of the gloomy outlook and the Government decided not to demand an immediate cessation of hostilities because of the British.

On June 12, however, the retreat to the south was ordered.

On June 11, between the Maginot Line and the sea, the War Ministry said, the French had only nine normal divisions, nine incomplete divisions, 11 divisions reduced by half, 12 reduced by one fourth, and nine almost completely destroyed.

Nearly Half Gone

"On 450 kilometers (about 280 miles) of front, the French Army had only 24 divisions of the 46 which faced Germany June 4," the Ministry declared. "The troops had fought without rest, some for three weeks, others for eight days."

At Dunkirk, 350,000 men were saved, the Ministry's account said, 90,000 of them French and the rest English.

At the beginning of June, the account continued, France had lost 38 divisions in the North while no exact information on German losses was available.

The French Command hoped, however, that the Germans were so weakened after they reached the sea they would be unable to continue the attack and Gen. Maxime Weygand estimated that this was the last French line of defense.

But on June 4, the Germans were reorganized, as strong as on May 10, and the next day resumed the offensive against France.

The War Ministry said that France was completely outclassed in numbers of trained men, equipment, and industrial production.

This difference in production was "irrefutable proof of France's will to peace and Germany's premeditation of aggression," the Ministry said.

Preponderance of Planes

Germany had 1,500 first-class pursuit planes and 3,500 bombers, while France had only 420 chasers and 100 bombers, it declared.

Against Britain, it added, Germany still had a 6-to-1 advantage in planes.

The Ministry also said the English supplied 10 divisions at the same time Germany was organizing 43 new ones.

"This slowness of English effort is one of the capital causes of the qualitative and even the quantitative disproportion between the forces," the Ministry alleged.

[Previous British statements contended that Britain's military aid to France fulfilled the complete quantitative commitment under both its military and political agreements.]

It added that the French Command had expected the German attack but its plans were hindered by Belgium's refusal to discuss technicalities in its desire for strict neutrality.

Coalition in Manitoba Tackles War and Wheat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Manitoba has a new Coalition Government, dedicated to two problems—war and wheat.

Although there was no political crisis to force the broadening of the basis of his Administration, Premier John Bracken nevertheless felt the wisdom of bringing the Province's pressing problems.

Five Point Program

They unite on a five-point program.

The first is the readjustment of the financial balance between the Dominion and the Provinces in line with recommendations made in the so-called Rowell-Sirois Report on Dominion-Provincial relations.

The Dominion Prime Minister has already called a conference for January to consider implementation of the report which is one of the most extensive analyses ever undertaken of Canadian Governmental affairs.

It is impossible to say how far the attitude of the Manitoba Government influenced the decision of the Dominion cabinet. Explaining the urgent need of adopting the Commission's suggestions it was emphasized that the war had cast additional burden on Government and taxpayers alike. This has "inevitably increased the competition between Governments to secure revenues, and has aggravated the overlapping, cumbersome and discriminatory character of much of our tax structure."

Postwar Reconstruction

It is the Government's view, the Prime Minister said, that "adoption of the Commission's recommendation is necessary to put our country in a position to pursue a policy which will achieve the maximum war effort and at the same time to lay a sound foundation for postwar reconstruction."

Since the war began most of the Provinces have looked with kindlier eye on the Sirois report. One of the reasons for this is that the growing expenses of the war must mean constant encroachment by the Federal treasury on nearly all sources of revenue and also suggests the assumption by the Dominion of Provincial debts. Western Provinces in particular look with favor on the report, although the present position of Alberta has not been made clear.

Other Major Issues

The four other points, in addition to the one referring to the Sirois report, which forms the basis of the agreement between the previous Government and Opposition Parties in Manitoba are: (1) maximum co-operation with the Dominion in the war effort; (2) fair deal for all engaged in agriculture by adoption of national policies which will afford to producers at least some margin of compensation for their products over and above the cost of production; (3) provision as far as it lies within the power of the Manitoba Legislature that the sacrifies which war and economic crises bring should be distributed as equitably as possible among all classes; and (4) disposition of Manitoba's problems in the Provincial sphere and advocacy of Manitoba's interest in the federal sphere during the war and postwar period.

Dairy Union Head Answered in Suit

CANTON, N. Y., Nov. 11 (AP)—Frank Brill of Canastota, one of two Dairy Farmers Union officials who are being sued on charges of slander by Union Chairman Archie Wright, has asserted in his denial to Mr. Wright's complaint that the plaintiff "is exploiting and using the Dairy Farmers Union as part of the political program of the Communist Party."

Mr. Brill and Sam Schou, Chenango County, members of the Union's general organization committee, are defendants in suits asking $100,000 damages from each for allegedly charging Mr. Wright with Communistic leanings.

Both have filed answers to the complaint in Supreme Court here.

In his answer, Mr. Brill asserted that "the plaintiff told him that he, the plaintiff was a Red."

"Defendant for a further separate and distinct answer to the complaint herein," Mr. Brill's answer continues, "alleges on information and belief that the plaintiff was prior to Oct. 31, 1940, and now is exploiting and using the Dairy Farmers Union as part of the political program of the New York State Committee, Communist Party."

Counsel for Mr. Brill and Mr. Schou have arranged to examine Mr. Wright and take testimony in a supplementary proceeding before Referee Ernest I. Edgecomb in Utica next Thursday, Nov. 14.

Boys for Russian Reserve

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (AP)—Russia started mobilization yesterday of boys from 14 to 17 years for the State Labor Reserve Corps. It was announced that 862,000 applications had been received.

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G. O. P. Resurgence in Illinois; Foreign Policy Roosevelt Aid

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Why did Illinois give Roosevelt a comfortable majority, then turn around and elect a Republican Governor and Senator—in fact lead the nation in the scope of its Republican gains? Folks elsewhere may wonder particularly about that, and also about the status of the much-discussed Kelly-Nash machine in Chicago.

Independent observers believe that Illinois voters, like those of a number of other midwestern states which elected Republican governors, gave Roosevelt a majority because, rightly or wrongly, they felt he would carry out a strong, realistic foreign policy better to their liking than the Republicans. They elected Dwight W. Green as Governor because they wanted a Republican, and because they felt that in this position one's stand on foreign affairs would make no difference. As a matter of fact Mr. Green was not an extreme isolationist.

But what about C. Wayland Brooks, elected as Illinois Senator over his Democratic opponent, James M. Slattery, incumbent appointee of the late Gov. Henry Horner? Mr. Brooks has stood out because of his unsuccessful attempt to write an extreme isolationist plank into the Republican platform at Philadelphia, not only as the antithesis of Roosevelt on foreign relations, but as one in basic disagreement with Mr. Willkie himself.

The argument that Illinois voters, admittedly not as internationally inclined as those in the East, still were apparently suspicious of candidates with an extreme isolationist stand holds true in the case of Mr. Brooks because, although he was elected, it was by such a slim majority—some 15,000 out of a total of around 4,000,000 votes—that it will doubtless be contested. Mr. Green actually had more votes in Illinois than Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Brooks' poor showing in the face of what, except for the Roosevelt vote, was a Republican tide, can be explained; it is held, only by his foreign policy attitude.

The fact that Roosevelt's majority in Illinois was considerably less than in 1936 is an indication of the Republican resurgence throughout this section; but the fact that he still had a majority despite that Republican upswing, which showed itself in the voting for most every other office, is believed due to the local conviction that on this issue the Democratic candidate was the safer—or at least, to have that party in power in Washington was safer.

The Chicago Tribune, with more than 1,000,000 circulation, while vigorously suporting Willkie sought to tone the party's foreign policy attitude down to conform with its own isolationist view. It supported Brooks, while the Chicago Daily News, a firm supporter of Willkie and Green, opposed Brooks on the grounds that his foreign policies were not in agreement with Willkie's.

Green's victory of course, can be attributed also to two other strong factors; that his opponent, Harry B. Hershey, was a politically weak candidate, not having been known before the primary; and the desire of many Democrats as well as Republicans here to help "smash" the Chicago Kelly-Nash machine.

Kelly-Nash Group Weakened

That machine has been measurably weakened by loss of control at Springfield, but it carried its entire ticket in Chicago, and retained one important State job, that of Secretary of State. As a matter of fact close observers found that in the campaign the machine apparently did not expect its candidate for Governor to win and concentrated on the Secretary of State position, rich in patronage. That the machine is losing headway, though, even in Chicago, is shown by the smaller margin by which its local candidates won. Some attribute this to the unprecedented efforts of Republican and independent groups to avert vote stealing this time, but there doubtless are more Republican and more anti-machine votes in Chicago today than for many years.

One specific way in which Republican control at the State Capital may hit the Chicago machine is in its support of legislation, previously defeated by a Democratic-controlled Legislature, to allow Chicago to vote on whether it wants a City Manager form of government. Chicago might not vote in favor of this plan right away, but city-manager movement leaders say that education to bring sentiment here in line with this idea can be effective only after the city has the right to decide on this issue itself, now constitutionally impossible.

Green has sworn to do all he can to oust the Kelly-Nash group. With one Senator and a Republican majority in the House, and control of the State Legislature, he will have substantial materials to work with.

Another factor lending support to possible elimination of the machine was the election of Thomas J. Courtney as Cook County State's Attorney. Though a Democrat, and ostensibly a part of the regular Democratic ticket, Mr. Courtney has consistently opposed the Kelly-Nash faction, and has had considerable Republican support for this reason. The Daily News, for example, backed him, and the North Shore residential districts, which turned in the largest Republican majorities in the county, actually gave him a larger vote than his Republican rival, Oscar Nelson.

Better Watch Out, th' Goblin's'll Get You

Turkey Trot Parade at Cuero, Texas

They used to drive them to market this way, often for 25 or 30 miles. Today they do it in trucks and make a holiday of the old custom.

Broader Base of Industry Urged to Bolster Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 11 — The Pacific Northwest economy is dangerously unbalanced and continuation of past industrial and exploitive trends will lead to serious difficulties because of depletion of natural resources, it is contended in a report published yesterday by the regional office of the National Recources Planning Board here.

Industries of the region, the Planning Board believes, have depended too much upon certain resources and extractive processes. The States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho are largely dependent upon activities that stem from its farms and forests, the Board found, these industries accounting for 37 per cent of the entire pay roll of the region.

As a solution the Board suggests a steady expansion and diversification of the region's commodity-producing industries and the addition of a number of manufacturing enterprises for which facilities are available. The Nation's defense program, the report adds hopefully, may provide an opportunity for broadening the base of the region's industrial activity.

In addition to the 37 per cent of the total gainfully employed of the region who are directly engaged in agricultural and lumbering enterprises, another 38 per cent in the service industries is entirely dependent upon the farm and forest pay rolls.

A similar picture of dependency is obtained through study of the external trade of the region, the Board found. The value of outgoing commodities is made up of farm and forest production to the extent of more than 80 per cent, while manufactured products make up three quarters of the value of incoming goods. In all manufacturing activities, except those relating directly to agricultural and forest products, regional production is far below the national average.

The Board concludes:

"The threats to the continuing well-being and security of the region are serious. Resouces of land and forests are not yet managed on a sustained yield basis. Natural resources are being used up to provide the present income and standard of living. Soils are being worked out more rapidly than they are being replaced. A number of timber districts face loss of their major means of support; even the region as a whole faces a crisis a generation or so hence when the available supply of old growth timber will be seriously reduced and new growth will not yet be adequate to provide forest-supported economic opportunity at present levels."

The Board's research experts suggest that the two current props to the Northwest's economy can be maintained through replacement of depleted soil elements, continuation of land reclamation and through establishment of sustained yield management on forest lands.

The weak third prop—manufacturing—must be strengthened, the report adds, through complete utilization of such material resources as power, minerals, surplus agricultural products and now-wasted forest products.

A number of factors are conducive to an expansion of manufacturing enterprises, the Board points out, for example: materials for many wood products, agricultural, chemical and metallurgical industries, and large quantities of low-cost electrical energy on an extensive transmission network.

That a new trend — toward bolstering the manufacturing output of the Pacific Northwest—may be already under way is indicated by the recent establishment of new basic industries. The Vancouver, Wash., plant of the Aluminum Company of America is destined to be one of the Nation's largest. Other mineral processing plants have signed contracts for power supply with the Bonneville administration, a sign that the Board's warning may have been foreseen.

Turkeys Gobble and Strut in Texas As Cuero Holds Annual Turkey Trot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CUERO, Texas, Nov. 11—Thousands of trotting, gobbling turkeys had right of way down the main street of Cuero today when this center of the turkey growing industry held its fall festival in honor of the Thanksgiving bird. Many thousands of visitors came for the three-day celebration, Cuero's famous Turkey Trot.

Stepping in close formation like the best of marchers, the turkeys, bronze, blue and yellow, and even snowy white, strutted their way past close files of visitors, rhythmically swaying their solemn heads with their brilliant red trimmings.

If the owners of these birds who will later market them for Thanksgiving dinners felt any concern to see their livestock marching off pounds of fat, they were comforted by the Cuero Chamber of Commerce. This local institution pays a rental for the feathered performers, 25 cents a head. It used to pay for loss of pounds, weighing the turkeys in when they entered the parade, and putting them on the scales again after the marching to ascertain the extent of the loss of weight, but that process was a little cumbersome. The rental plan is simpler.

Not the Whole Show

Of course the turkeys were not the whole of the parade. They had a magnificent escort in the form of decorative floats and bands, great numbers of them.

There was festivity proceeding the parade, too. On the opening day of the Turkey Trot, Nov. 9, a Sultan and Sultana were crowned. Afterward the royal party, including duchesses and their escorts from many Texas cities, were entertained at a festival ball.

A turkey show, 400, is being held. Prizes are awarded for the best turkeys of various species, such as the Bronze, White Holland, Narragansett, Bourbon Reds, the Slate and the Black Giants.

Turkey growing is a big industry here. During the 60 to 90 days of the turkey season the average annual sale of turkeys in De Witt County is approximately 175,000 birds, bringing in over $350,000. It is estimated that the crop from adjoining counties will bring the total to more than 1,000,000 turkeys produced in this region this year.

Revives an Old Custom

The Turkey Trot originated in 1912, commemorating the old custom of driving the turkeys to market. In the early years of the industry, turkeys were raised in the Guadalupe River community and driven into Cuero where they were sold to turkey packing plants. These plants dressed and prepared them for shipping in carloads to markets throughout the Nation.

Old residents recall the time when the turkeys were walked into town.

C. F. Hartman of Houston, a former resident of Cuero, says that he can remember when his uncle who lived in Meyersville, 12 miles from Cuero, used to drive thousands of birds into the city to be sold. It took two days to make the trip, since the men had to camp in the river bottom at night and let the turkeys roost in the trees; the journey was completed the following day. Several loads of corn were carried along for food. Today large trucks have replaced this slow method of bringing them into the market, but these early treks created so much interest in the large droves which were "trotted" into market from the rural sections, that this led to the idea of the first Turkey Trot. With many Doubting Thomases looking on, the first harvest festival of this kind was held in 1912. From the first, the mammoth Turkey Parade has been a huge success.

Music to Carry Message Of Defense to the Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 11—Even the lyre takes its place in the national defense effort. Music is to ring out in a song of loyalty to the United States and appreciation for the musical heritage of other lands as a result of a "Loyalty through Music Crusade" being launched today by the National Federation of Music clubs.

In 5,000 communities where such clubs are organized, this melodious campaign is expected to prove effective.

"This is the first time we have engaged in a purely patriotic venture," said Mrs. Helen Harrison Mills of Peoria, chairman of the Federation's department of international music relations. "We are asking all other musical organizations, as well as cultural, educational, and social groups to join with us and thus to create a bulwark against subversive activity from coast to coast."

The program approved by the Federation at its Fall meeting in Milwaukee, Wis., is intended for foreign-born and native Americans alike. Unlike many efforts to arouse American loyalty, this one starts with an appreciation of the contributions of other nations.

Local clubs are asked to obtain the co-operation of foreign-born residents, enlisting their talent. Then the clubs are to arrange folk music festivals, embracing the music of various nations. As each folk tune is played, some member of the club is to give its background, telling the story that motivated the tune and its influence on migration. Then comes a period given over to the hearing of brief testimonials from foreign residents expressing their appreciation for the United States and telling what living in this country means to them.

The session is to conclude on a definitely patriotic keynote. There is to be the reciting of a "Loyalty Collect," composed of quotations from Daniel Webster:

"I shall know but one country—America. I pledge to it my utter loyalty. The ends I aim at shall be for my country, my God, and truth."

At some point of every program the Star Spangled Banner is to be sung. The flag is to be displayed at all folk music festivals.

Special attention should be given the music of Latin America, the committee chairman advises, adding:

"Musical intercourse among the Pan-American countries—learning to know each other better culturally—means assisting the government to solidify the Western Hemisphere and to create that mutual understanding, faith, and fidelity which are so vital to the common welfare of all nations this side of the Atlantic."

This loyalty crusade, Mrs. Mills believes, cannot fail to build a firmer unity and security in this Nation. She hopes, too, that it will help to conserve the heritage of folk music of many nations now dismembered until such time as they can assume guardianship of their own culture.

"And it should act against discrimination toward music of aggressor nations, music with which no one is at war," concludes Mrs. Mills.

Chilean Rider Wins Feature Event By Slim Margin at N. Y. Horse Show

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—By the narrow margin of two-fifths of a second, Major Eduardo Yanez, Chilean riding ace, last night won the richest and toughest horse-jumping competition of the National Horse Show—the $1,000 international military stake.

In a four-horse jumpoff for the championship Major Yanez piloted his chestnut, Toqui, over the 12-jump course in 54 seconds flat, to nip eight-year old Smacko, ridden by Capt. C. B. McClelland of Tennessee and Fort Myer, Va., for top honors. Smacko negotiated the series of jumps in 54 2-5 seconds in the jump-off for second place.

Only four of the 29 horses entered in the stake cleared all jumps the first time around, as the sixth barrier—a five-foot high leap across six feet of brush and rail—took the major casualties. Only two—Toqui and Smacko did it in the jumpoff.

In the non-military competition two chestnut geldings from the Maytop Stables of Morton W. Smith of Southport, Conn., finished one-two in the "touch and out" competition, one of the standout jumping events of the show.

Intrepid, one of the larger horses in the show, cleared seven jumps before missing in the first half of the competition of the afternoon, and went over three more before touching one last night for a total of 10 jumps cleared. This gave him the blue ribbon in the event opening the night session.

Other Results

His stablemate, Bartender also owned by Mr. Smith, cleared seven in the first half of the competition, but managed to get over only one last night before missing, thereby finishing in second place.

Station in Raleigh, N. C., To 'Police' the Airways

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A monitor radio station, one of 80 to be built in the United States for a closer watch over the air waves, is to be established in Raliegh soon, according to Lester Rose, secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce.

A monitor, he explained, is one who admonishes and cautions against violation of the laws and regulations governing radiocasting. The Raleigh station will be one of those constituting a new network of such stations to "police the air."

U. S. to Provide Turkey Lunches

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Children attending schools in low income areas may eat free turkey with their school lunches during the next several weeks.

The Agriculture Department plans Nov. 9 to buy turkeys for donation to schools serving lunches under its program designed to improve the diets and health of undernourished children.

It asked the poultry industry to submit bids on male turkeys weighing 18 pounds or more—birds larger than are ordinarily used in households. Producers were said to be having difficulty in marketing large turkeys.

The quantity to be bought, officials said, will depend upon prices. Should the approach of Thanksgiving and Christmas raise turkey prices to levels considered "fair" by the Department, the Government purchases would be abandoned.

Officials said prices were below the "fair" level largely because this year's crop was the largest on record, 33,138,000 birds. Last year's crop was almost as large, but in prior years turkey production had run only about 26,000,000 annually.

Officials said farmers were now receiving about 14.7 cents a pound for turkeys and that a "fair price" was about 17½ cents.

International Affairs Chief Pittman Role

RENO, Nev., Nov. 11 (AP)—Senator Key Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, who passed on here Sunday, was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and President pro tempore of the Senate.

Senator Pittman, who entered politics after practising law in the West and prospecting for gold and silver in Alaska, Canada and Nevada, had been a member of the Senate since 1912. He was an outspoken foe of appeasement for dictators and an advocate of a strong, even militant, foreign policy for the United States. For these stands he was frequently excoriated by the controlled press in Italy, Germany and Japan.

He succeeded to the chairmanship of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee on March 9, 1933, at the start of the first Roosevelt administration. He was an administration man but not one of the rubber-stamp variety. It was his philosophy that foreign policy should be formulated by Congress and carried out by the President.

He was an original advocate of an embargo on all war supplies for Japan.

Stand On Isolation

He was also a champion of Pan-American solidarity and believed that isolation in the extreme sense was impossible for the United States. He believed that the United States could stay out of a European war only if it were willing to sacrifice many material privileges of trade, and some honor.

As a Senator from a silver State, Mr. Pittman championed pagging the price of silver at a high mark.

Mr. Pittman was tutored privately and was graduated from Southwestern Presbyterian University, at Clarksville, Tenn., in 1890. The same year he went to the State of Washington, studied law there, and began to practice in Seattle two years later.

Guided Neutrality Act

Senator Pittman piloted the Neutrality Act of 1939 through the Senate, and was largely responsible for limiting war supplies trade with other nations to a cash-and-carry basis.

He also was instrumental in wrting into the law restrictions against extending credit to belligerents and he firmly opposed relaxation of that provision despite the fact that he favored increased aid to Great Britain.

In June, 1933, Senator Pittman was United States delegate to the monetary and economic conference held in London.

China Mourns Pittman

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 11 (AP)—Free China mourned the passing of United States Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who was regarded in all quarters here as a friend of China. Foreign Minister Wang Chung Hui in a statement said, "Senator Pittman's forthright attacks on aggression, international lawlessness, and his constant championing of all nations defending their liberty will be greatly missed."

Suit Settled, To Cut Diamond

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—The owner of the $1,000,000 President Vargas diamond announced yesterday that litigation involving the largest uncut diamond in existence had been settled amicably and that the stone would be cleft into a dozen or more pieces sometime this month.

Through his attorneys, Harry Winston, Fifth Avenue gem dealer, said a "satisfactory agreement" had been reached in a suit brought by a London firm on a charge of breach of contract in the purchase of the 726-carat stone.

Mr. Winston's office said the litigation was concerned with matters of commissions and arose when the London firm of Albert Triefus and Brothers misunderstood a cable.

The New York dealer has had experts studying the stone for 18 months in preparation for the tedious task of cleaving it into 12 and possibly 15 pieces.

Expanded Red Cross Urged By President as Defense Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Launching the annual membership drive of the American Red Cross which begins today and will continue through Nov. 30, President Roosevelt issued a statement declaring that the rapid upbuilding of the Nation's defense manpower requires an equivalent expansion in the service of the Red Cross.

Mr. Roosevelt, joining Norman H. Davis, chairman of the Red Cross in opening its roll call which will be carried on by 10,000 chapters throughout the country, appealed to the American people to "proudly and cheerfully respond" to the need of strengthening the civil defense of the United States through the Red Cross as the Government is strengthening its military defense.

Mr. Davis, in a radio address to the Nation yesterday, explained that the more than $20,000,000 which Americans contributed to the Red Cross six months ago was to relieve the suffering of the war's tragic victims, that none of that money was used for the domestic Red Cross programs.

"Every cent is helping to lighten the cruel relief burden of nations under barbarous attack. The 1940 roll call, on the other hand, supports the domestic work of the Red Cross, enables the Red Cross to do its share in building our national defenses."

Pershing Adds Support

Gen. John J. Pershing added his support to the cause of the Red Cross by urging that all aid it generously to meet the responsibilities of "an unpredictable year." He emphasized that the resources of human sympathy are an essential part of national preparedness.

President Roosevelt's statement was as follows:

"The annual membership roll call of the American Red Cross, which is about to begin, is vitally important to all of our citizens. As an auxiliary of our armed forces, the Red Cross has an essential place in the great program of national defense in which we are now engaged.

"Our people have learned through the years to turn to the Red Cross for practical aid in any emergency and that high trust always has been fulfilled. Behind this great voluntary relief organization is a record of public service, both in time of war and peace, which makes it an inseparable part of our national life.

"Under its Congressional charter one of the primary duties of the Red Cross is to render aid to our armed forces and to act as a medium of communication between them and the people of the United States. The rapid expansion of our defense man-power calls, therefore, for a corresponding increase in Red Cross service to our soldiers, sailors, and their families at home. Modern warfare, in transfering the tragedy of the battlefields, with all its suffering and destruction, to the heart of civilian populations, has emphasized the importance to our civil defense of such Red Cross services as home nursing, first aid and emergency relief. All this requires greater resources, increased equipment and more trained workers in Red Cross chapters.

Symbol of Unity

"We must not forget, however, even in times of special emergency that the continuation of the vast peace-time work of the Red Cross is equally important. Its health and educational services have peculiar value at this time. Likewise it must continue to be prepared to give instant help in the event of such great natural calamities as famine, fire, flood and epidemics.

"The maintenance and expansion of these national services, which should be co-ordinated through the Red Cross, America's officially recognized voluntary relief agency, will have, I am sure, the generous support of every patriotic American. These services are made possible by our membership dollars. The Red Cross membership button, which millions of Americahs will wear during the coming weeks, is a splendid symbol of our national unity against the forces of destruction and misery. Soon the American Red Cross will invite each of us to share in this national preparedness. As Chief Executive of the Nation and president of the Red Cross, I strongly urge all who possible can do so, to join the Red Cross during this period of annual enrollment—Armistice Day to No. 30th. It is a call to which I am sure the American people will proudly and cheerfully respond."

Monterrey Group Seeks to Aid City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—Following the recent Fourth Regional Tourist Convention held here, a society to be called "Friends of Moterrey" began to take shape, and will soon organize formally.

It will be similar to the famous "Friends of Tasco" organization, which has power, through passing on all building franchises, to prevent any signs, buildings, or commercial establishments from spoiling the appearance of the town.

The Monterrey society will not only preserve the city from disfiguring buildings and signs, and attempt to retain and regain the old Colonial appearance of the town, but it will also serve as a civic vigilance society, reporting broken pavements, rubbish heaps or stagnant pools, and other needed improvements, to the proper authorities.

The Monterrey society of friends will work through the newspapers, a method which should be most effective since the projected society contains in its nucleus of most interested members, the leading businessmen in the city, and the editors of the three newspapers here.

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World Awaits Coming of Peace Day

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today the nations observe for the twenty-first time the Armistice that stopped the fighting in 1919. They have commemorated a truce, rather than a peace, for the Armistice actually halted the hostilities for a time, which is all that the Versailles and other treaties that followed have been able to do.

The truce, therefore, in most of the belligerent nations, has been observed as a day of solemn commemoration of the sacrifice of millions of young men who were thrown into the overwhelming holocaust in the hope that the work of immolation might help to bring a new world in which such catastrophes would be avoided.

The war was a world war, and nothing less than a world peace, based upon a new world order, could hope to furnish that security for which the young men of the nations had laid down their lives.

The Treaty of Versailles was not a world peace—it was merely a maneuvering for position with the possibility of a new war—nor did it provide for a new world except in so far as President Wilson insisted upon the experimental League Covenant being tacked on to the instrument.

The fact that today France is too remorseful even to commemorate its fallen heroes of the fateful four years and that Britain has reduced its solemn commemorative rites to the minimum at the Cenotaph in much-raided London exemplify the failure of the survivors to continue the work which their fallen comrades had begun.

The Meaning in America

What Armistice Day means to America is not so readily defined. When in April, 1928, the State of Massachusetts, on an initiative petition by the American Legion, virtually completed the roster of 48 States making Armistice Day a legal holiday, the day has tended to join the list of national celebrations—although the solemnity of the occasion has been sufficiently evident in the exercises at the National Cemetery at Arlington, at the Eternal Light ceremonies in Madison Square, and at the observances at War Memorials throughout the country. But the note of self-accusation, increasingly observable in the observances in Europe, has been so consistently present in the United States.

Whatever high ideals of making the world safe for democracy President Wilson had held up before the people, many Americans felt that their country had gone into the struggle to help a friend in distress and having done its work, should pull out and go on with its own affairs.

While therefore from the geographical standpoint the entry of America made the war a world war, a large proportion of Americans did not regard the struggle as an all-world problem. Isolationist sentiment against joining the League or participating in any world order was able to win over the whole country, so that even participation in the world court was voted down.

Last year the almost universal strain of Armistice Day speakers was satisfaction that America was at peace and reassurances that no American boy was likely to be sent to fight in foreign lands.

Peace a World Problem

Since then, the fact that a nation has arisen that in a few months has dominated the whole continent of Europe and is threatening the very existence of the British Empire has done much to bring realization of the fact that peace is not a national, but a world problem.

It is true that President Roosevelt, in declaring at Boston on Oct. 30 "Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars" seemed to indicate that the situation was not far different from what it seemed to be in 1937. Wendell L. Willkie gave the same impression on Sept. 13 when he said: "If you elect me President I will never send an American to fight in the shambles of Europe," while ex-President Hoover, in saying at Philadelphia Sept. 18, "The world is going to resume trade the moment peace comes. The idea of the free states combining against the totalitarian nations in trade is nonsense," was far from suggesting an all-world problem to be solved.

There is a growing idea in the country, however, that the world as a whole is in a state of disorder and insecurity, which is America's problem, as well as that of the present embattled nations, to settle by means of a universal scheme for peace. What the establishment of this new order will entail in sacrifices of wealth or lives, the country has shown every sign of being willing to bear, as the need arises. It has also shown a growing appreciation of the fact that until that task has been accomplished the state of security in which the elected course of democracy can be pursued is unlikely to be obtained.

When security has been finally accomplished it will be time to celebrate not an Armistice, but a genuine peace.

New Sea Route to Sudan Held British Aim in Africa

VICHY, France, Nov. 11 (AP)—The French Government interpreted the attack by Gen. Charles de Gaulle on the French African port of Libreville as a move to open a new west-to-east route from the Gulf of Guinea to the Egyptian Sudan for the British.

[Neutral observers pointed out that if such a route were opened, it would provide an alternative route for British reinforcements to Egypt, which ordinarily pass through Gibraltar or around Cape of Good Hope.]

Communications between the outside world and portions of the French territory south of the equator have been cut off, Vichy officials said Nov. 9. They declared the operations there were less important than unsuccessful action of the British and General de Gaulle's men against Dakar, French West Africa, Sept. 23-26.

French Officials Confer

The French Government's admission that troops had landed came after Gen. Auguste Nogues, military commander of French Morocco, and Admiral Jean Esteva, Resident General, conferred with the French Minister of Finance, Yves Bouthillier, and other Cabinet ministers, presumably on French African matters.

The French Radio, in a broadcast heard in New York, said Vice Premier Pierre Laval had left France for Rome "on a special diplomatic mission."

The French Defense Ministry in an explanation of the military situation when the armistice was sought said it was impossible to continue the war in North Africa at that time.

The Ministry said there were enough ships to take only one division to Morocco at that time and that North African industry was too weak to have equipped new troops or supply munitions for a battle.

Deprived of Bases

"We could have—and we had already begun to do so—transport all remaining airplanes to North Africa," a spokesman said, "but deprived of bases they would have rapidly deteriorated into uselessness."

The Ministry said that with four divisions is North Africa it would have been impossible to resist even a small offensive from Libya and still less chance of reconquering France.

"The Germans with considerably more material have not succeeded in landing in England. With much fewer facilities it would have been impossible to cross the Mediterranean."

Crack German troops were already at the Spanish frontier and if the fight had continued in Africa, the Ministry said, "the Spaniards would not have been able to oppose the passage of these troops."

Antarctic Explorers Return Home in April

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 11 (AP)—Members of the U. S. Antarctic expedition at Little America plan to be home the end of April.

The reported to General Electric Company's short wave station they would leave the West Base Camp, Feb. 1, reaching the East Base a month later. There they will embark in the expedition's ships, the North Star and The Bear, for home.

Polish Soldiers Fight On

Wide World

Active on Near East Front

Upper: Detachment of Polish troops operating with the British forces in Palestine. They are among the 10,000 infantrymen who served with Gen. Maxime Weygand in Syria, joining the British after the fall of the French Republic. Lower: Members of a Polish motor scouting unit pictured at their station "somewhere in Egypt" where they are fighting for the Allied cause. Pictures passed by British censor.

London Hails 1914-18 Heroes As R. A. F. Fights Overhead

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Londoners went to the Cenotaph Memorial today to honor the heroes of the "war to end wars" while a new generation fought off German raiders in the sky overhead.

It was not the customary large Armistice Day crowd, since the dangers of the air war prevented a prolonged official observance. But as Big Ben struck 11, the hour at which the fighting ended 22 years ago, a small crowd stood with bared heads for a moment and two women dressed in deep mourning placed wreaths at the base of the memorial in Whitehall.

Traffic roared on as the little band maintained the traditional two minutes of silence.

The Lord Mayor of London, accompanied by a small party, placed a wreath on the Royal Exchange War memorial.

Wreaths also were placed at the Cenotaph on behalf of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Queen Mother Mary and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal placed a wreath for the Royal Air Force and a group of airmen paid tribute to comrades of the last war at the R. A. F. memorial on the Thames Embankment.

Pétain in Church

VICHY, France, Nov. 11 (AP)—In the only ceremony in German-occupied France marking the 1918 Armistice anniversary, Chief of State Philippe Pétain attended religious services today in Clermont-Ferrand Cathedral.

For the first time since the end of the World War, Armistice Day was not a holiday in France, now living under another armistice imposed by its foe of 1914-18.

Trains ran on their usual schedules. Only a few newspapers wrote Armistice Day editorials. These contrasted the two armistices and the mistakes which brought France to her present condition.

Nazis Ignore Day

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (AP)—Armistice Day brings no happy memories to Germany and therefore was not celebrated as it was in other places.

Nov. 11, 1918, found Germany on the losing side. The revolution had already begun.

At Langemarck, France, however, the Germans yesterday observed the 26th anniversary of the battle there in which so many young volunteers were killed.

General Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, speaking on the grounds where hundreds of young grenadiers were buried, told an assembly of youth organizations and others that "to defeat England is our ultimate and definite task."

Germans Say No

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Nov. 11 (AP Via Berlin)—Belgium's Armistice Day celebration, created in 1922, was abolished yesterday by order of Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen, German military commander for Belgium and Northern France.

Belgian sources said he acted on the suggestion of Secretary General of the Home Ministry Vossen after the German opposition here had threatened a demonstration on Armistice Day.

The new order leaves Belgians the privilege of honoring soldier dead annually on "Commemoration Day," Nov. 1.

It made no objection to celebrating King Leopold Day, Nov. 15, by religious observances and the closing of schools but that day is to remain a work day.

The order forbade display of the national flag on Nov. 11 and 15.

Before the order was issued, the opposition group had distributed printed suggestions that certain buttons be worn on Armistice Day and calling for what had been expected to be a national pilgrimage to the tomb of the unknown soldier.

General von Falkenhausen's order requested all local German commanders to prohibit all demonstrations planned by non-authorized groups in opposition to the wish of the Belgian Government "voiced by the decision of the Secretaries General."

It was explained other Secretaries General ratified M. Vossen's suggestion.

Ruse Saves Vessel From Nazi Raider

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, Nov. 11 (AP)—A captain's ruse in waiting until night to alter his course after German planes spotted his ship is credited with saving the vessel from the guns of the German pocket battleship which shelled a convoy in mid-Atlantic Nov. 6.

Passengers said the ship was seen by German reconnaissance planes a few days out from a United Kingdom port. The planes were believed from either the Lützow or the Admiral Scheer, Germany's two pocket battleships.

The Captain identified the planes as German but continued on his course to impress his direction upon the distant observers.

Then, at nightfall, he altered course sharply.

The next night gun flashes and heavy cannonading about 25 or 50 miles away told the passengers the raider was attacking other ships.

Plot in Hungary Involves Deputies

BUDAPEST, Nov. 11 (AP)—Five Nazi Arrow-Cross Party Deputies were deprived of parliamentary immunity from prosecution today by vote of the Hungarian House of Deputies after an investigation of an alleged plot to kidnap Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary, and overthrow the Government.

The House gave permission for immediate arrest of two of the Deputies, Emil Kovarcz and Karoly Wirth.

A special court will start the trial tomorrow of ten Arrow-Cross members on charges of storing hand grenades and rifles for use in an alleged putsch.

Russian Role In 'New Order' Is Big Issue

Continued from Page 1

crack Italian regiments which is announced today and which Italy, by dismissing the Commander-in-Chief in Albania tacitly acknowledges, is expected to still further intensify Balkan resistance against Axis pressure, whether peaceful or the reverse, and even if accompanied by a political understanding with the Soviets. Italian domination, it is known, would be even more distasteful to the Balkans than German.

Meanwhile, the earthquake disaster in Rumania, which is understood to have seriously damaged the railroads of that country, is expected to slow up any military move by Germany to help Italy.

A consideration which is not overlooked here in connection with Premier Molotoff's trip to Berlin is that he will have an opportunity to study at first-hand the effect of R. A. F. raids on the German capital. Indeed he may have had an even earlier acquaintance with the subject, for last night the R. A. F. bombed Danzig shortly after Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop arrived there en route to meet the Soviet statesmen.

If Premier Molotoff and his retinue are affected by what they see in Berlin in the same way as Spain's Foreign Minister Ramon Seranno Suñer is understood to have been, it may be that they will hesitate to enter any new commitments on behalf of the Soviet Government.

Nevertheless it has been frankly admitted that Premier Molotoff's visit has aroused some misgivings in London circles. In the military sphere things have been going better for the Allies than was expected, thanks chiefly to the valor displayed by the Greeks and new opportunities for attacking Italy which the latter's attack on Greece has presented the R. A. F.

But in the diplomatic sphere the Axis still retains the initiative. Nobody quite knows yet, for example, what is being hatched with Vichy.

The Hitler discussions with the French Chief-of-State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, have clearly encountered less success than Germany originally intended, but France is unable to avoid a large measure of collaboration with the Reich.

So, too, there may be questions about the amount of collaboration that the Axis can expect from Spain in a military way, following the Axis discussions with Generalissimo Francisco Franco. But again there can be no doubt of Spain's "primary" allegiance to the Axis.

Under these circumstances the position of Russia takes on pivotal importance, and uneasiness about the Soviet intentions is persistent. Nevertheless, it is hardly believed that Soviet Russia is ready to enter the war on Germany's side.

Between doing this and giving the Axis a benevolent neutrality, there is a wide range in which astute Soviet policy may occupy itself.

Near East Drive

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Britain will strike at the Axis forces in the Near East at the earliest possible moment and is reinforcing her army there with every man, gun, tank and plane that can be spared from the defense of this country, a high British source asserted today.

Anticipating that the Near East will develop into the major theater of war this winter, this source said, Britain must hasten reinforcements in preparation for "a fierce and protracted struggle." He added that Egypt must be held "at all costs" because of its vital strategical position.

He estimated Italian strength in Libya, pointed toward Egypt and the Suez canal, at 250,000 troops, plus a group of German technicians and tactical experts.

Commenting on the Near Eastern campaign, experts declared that Britain's position in the western desert was "immensely improved" with "better" armaments and defenses.

The position of Syria was described as "fairly stable" under the present French regime. Although the spokesman regretted the loss to Britain's cause of French armies in the Near East, the British Army there—made up of men of many nations and races—was described as "as good an army as you could hope to see."

The same source said British defenses in Malta have improved considerably, and declared that Britain would do her utmost to help Greece. But he pointed out that "our ability to defeat Italy depends on holding on in Egypt at all costs."

The job of holding Egypt was described as "an immensely tough task."

Britain's duty, he said, is to turn out equipment in England, find ships to send it, and rush it to the Near East as speedily as possible.

Fliers From Britain Training in Canada

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, Nov. 11 (AP)—The first large contingent of British airmen to train in Canada independently of the British Commonwealth air training plan disembarked here yesterday and headed for Canadian bases in Ontario and Western Canada.

Wing Commander H. M. Groves said that most of his men were in their advanced training period and only required night flying experience before passing on to operational points on the front. Night flying training had become "very difficult" in the United Kingdom since the beginning of the nightly air raids.

Rumania Starts Quake Relief; Nazi Oil Supplies Halted

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Nov. 11 (AP)—Rescue work in Rumania was undertaken today, despite the problems arising from suspension of rail traffic because of collapsed bridges and buckled roads, as a result of the most destructive earthquake in Rumania's history.

Rumanian troops, police, firemen, Iron Guardists, and even German soldiers quartered in the kingdom, pitched in to meet the disaster which leveled whole villages, set fires raging in the rich oil fields, and caused millions to flee to open fields.

Officials estimated the number of fatalities as between 1,000 and 2,000, but reports from communications-isolated districts appeared likely to increase the total, while additional tremors added to the destruction.

Thousands Homeless

Property damage mounted into millions of dollars in the 5,000-square-mile area affected by the three-minute temblor, which left thousands homeless.

[Some neutral military observers considered the damage might constitute a stiff blow to possible German plans to move large numbers of troops through Rumania for a Balkan campaign. They also pointed out the damage to oil fields might slow down the flow of Rumania oil to the Nazi military machine.]

The quake, whose epicenter was in Focsani, a city of 50,000 in the eastern carpathian foothills about 100 miles north of Bucharest, struck at 3:39 a. m., (8:39 p. m. Saturday, E. S. T.).

Focsani and Galatz, a city of 102,000 population on the Danube, were believed to have been the worst hit cities.

Bucharest's newest and most modern apartment building, a 10-story structure, collapsed at the very beginning of the quake and officials estimated 300 men, women and children were trapped in the wreckage.

Rubble Covers Raid Shelter

Rescue workers shoveled vigorously in an effort to reach groups trapped in an air raid shelter beneath the 20-foot high pile of rubble. The telephone in the shelter worked long enough for a call to police headquarters for help.

Campina, a thickly-populated town about 100 miles northwest of Bucharest, was reported to be "in ruins," with fires raging in refinery plans, including those of Romana-Americana, subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The United States Legation said a hasty check disclosed no Americans among the casualties.

Ploesti, an important oil center nearer the Capital, also was hard hit, while hundreds of roofs and large buildings collapsed in Brashov, historic German Transylvanian city, killing some and injuring a great many.

Nearly all theaters and public buildings were reported leveled in the hard-hit cities of Galatz and Focsani, and scores of bodies were said to have been located already in Galatz, a Rumanian submarine base. The Cathedral, Greek Church, largest factory, and railroad station were reported in ruins there.

Center of Focsani Wrecked

The entire center of Focsani was reported wiped out and one of the towns destroyed completely was Panciu, not far from Focsani.

Nearly 100 prisoners in the penitentiary at Dostana succumbed when the prison was leveled. The Military Acadamy near Tergovista was wrecked and the roof of Rumanian Army Headquarters in Bucharest collapsed.

The Royal Palace suffered some damage, but King Michael and Queen Mother Helen were outside the quake area, at the Summer Palace in Sinaia. The United States Legation also suffered some damage but the Minister, Franklin M. Gunther, was out of the danger zone.

The ceiling of the Continental Hotel collapsed, injuring many, and the area around the Libbies Hotel, Bucharest's largest, was roped off for fear its dome had been weakened. One of those injured was the Minister of Agriculture, Nicolae Mares.

Stores and theaters were forbidden to reopen until crews of engineers and architects approve after inspection, and schools were closed for safety's sake.

British Bombers Raid Danzig; Essen, Mannheim Again Hit

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—British fighter planes shot down 26 Axis raiders—13 Italian and 13 German—in widespread air battles over Britain today, the Government announced.

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—British bomber pilots' deepest thrust across Germany was disclosed by the Ministry of Information today with announcement that night raiders had attacked the former Free City of Danzig.

This was the first British raid on Danzig, in the former Polish Corridor and now one of Germany's easternmost cities.

Authoritative sources said the flight of more than 1,400 miles round trip was the longest yet undertaken by the Royal Air Force across Germany and German-occupied territory.

That distance was measured by the shortest line from the East Anglian coast, the nearest British jumping-off place. It meant twice crossing the North Sea and flying out and back over The Netherlands and Northern Germany, crossing almost directly above such heavily fortified German cities as Hamburg and Bremerhaven and the German North Sea naval bases of Wilhelmshaven and Emden.

The Ministry's announcement said the attack on Danzig was part of "extensive activities" which also included raids on Essen, site of Germany's great Krupp armament works and a repeated target for British bombs; the oft-raided cities of Mannheim and Gelsenkirchen and other objectives.

Nazis Beaten Back

On the home front, the Royal Air Force successfully beat back three waves of 150 German raiders today as they tried to reach London in Armistice Day attacks, Britons reported.

Hurricane fighters of the R. A. F. destroyed eight Italian planes off the Thames Estuary today during an attack on shipping, the Air Ministry announced. Five of the Italian craft were bombers and three were fighters. More than 100 planes, following up a heavy night attack, participated in the first assault directed toward London, the British said, crossing the coast in two formations. In the second thrust, 50 fighter-bombers crossed the Kent coast. The usual official Armistice observances in London were abandoned because of air-raid dangers.

Only four invading planes got as far as the capital itself, the British said, and they concentrated on the Thames Estuary area, where ground defenders sent up a heavy barrage of anti-aircraft fire.

Roof-top observers estimated that German bombers roared over the city last night at the rate of one a minute, bombing the city with high explosives for five hours despite a furious anti-aircraft barrage. A Government communiqué, however, said damage was not great and "casualties are not likely to prove heavy."

Protection Depot Hit

A bomb hit a maternity and child welfare clinic being used as an air raid protection depot. A hospital, a hotel, several houses and places of business also were damaged and casualties caused.

Air activity over England was light yesterday but British bombers attacked a German-operated submarine base at Lorient and docks at Boulogne and Calais during the week end, the Government reported, and another force struck at German airdromes across the channel.

In addition to the attacks on London, last night, invading German warplanes struck at towns in various sections of the country, including the industrial midlands, but the Government said activity as a whole was "not particularly heavy" but "somewhat greater than on the previous night." Most night raids stopped soon after midnight.

It was disclosed yesterday that recent raids had damaged the famous Carlton Club, and the Reform Club in London's West End.

Canada Stiffens Policy In 'Labor Poaching'

OTTAWA (CP)—By order-in-council the Government has introduced strong measures, including fines up to $500, to back up its policy of no enticement of labor in the field of war production, Labor Minister Norman McLarty announces.

In his statement making the move known, the Minister said some employers had ignored the warning he issued some time ago against 'labor poaching.' Mr. McLarty said the order-in-council became "the first notable restriction on industry since the outbreak of war."

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Molotoff's Visit to Berlin Hints Curb on Turkey

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (AP) — Soviet Russia's Premier-Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, sped toward Berlin today for discussions which some sections of the German press indicated might center on the problem of British-guaranteed Turkey, guardian of the Dardanelles.

Informed sources said Mr. Molotoff was expected to reach Berlin some time tomorrow forenoon. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop will accompany the Soviet entourage on the main part of their train ride through the Eastern Reich to the Capital, these sources added.

The National Zeitung stated boldly last night, a short time after Mr. Molotoff left Moscow by rail amid considerable ceremony, that the Turkish question lay within the scope of conference, scheduled to open early this week, perhaps tomorrow.

On Germany's Invitation

Because of the controlled nature of the German press this assertion took on the aspects of an authoritative declaration of what was to come up in the discussions. Dienst Aus Deutschland commented that Mr. Molotoff's visit, made on Germany's invitation, indicated that the Berlin-Rome Tokyo alliance "had found a welcome reception" in Moscow.

[From Rome came word that Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, might attend the Berlin conference, although there was no mention of this in Berlin or Moscow. Rome observers also mentioned the possibility of a discussion of the Turkish question, as did neutral sources.]

All press comments on the German-Russian discussions, however, were tempered with the caution that nothing too revolutionary should be expected.

Mr. Molotoff, accompanied by a staff of 33 experts on foreign affairs, internal affairs, commerce, aviation and industry, left Moscow late yesterday. Also aboard the train were Count Friedrich von der Schulenberg, German Ambassador to Moscow, and Karl Schnurre, head of a German trade delegation which has been in Russia for a year.

First Trip for Molotoff

In the Russian Capital, discussions on what would be considered at the conference centered about the inclusion of Japan in the Rome-Berlin Axis, Germany's position in Rumania next door to Russia, Italy's invasion of Greece, and the status of the Balkans and the Near East.

It was considered certain here that Adolf Hitler would receive the Russian Premier—making his first trip outside the Soviet Union—before Mr. Molotoff begins his discussions with Herr von Ribbentrop. Discussions between the two last year resulted in the nonaggression pact between Germany and Russia just before the outbreak of war.

The official announcement of Mr. Molotoff's acceptance of the German invitation Saturday night said the trip was design dto "continue and broaden the constant exchange of opinions" between the two countries.

Views on Britain

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Soviet sources commenting on the forthcoming Hitler-Molotoff meeting in Berlin said today that Russia felt that Britain had treated it "consistently more as an enemy than as a nation whose friendship is desired."

The Soviet sources cited continued British recognition of Baltic State Legations in London despite absorption of these countries by Russia; the freezing of Baltic credits; British protests over Russian presence on the new Danubian Commission and similar "unfriendly gestures."

These, they said, are influencing Russia to "look elsewhere than to Britain for friendship toward achieving the goal of security, neutrality and internal development."

The Soviet informants added that they saw little hope for improvement of Russia's relations with Great Britain at this time.

Other diplomatic sources indicated their belief that Russia's foreign policy now is motivated by fear of the German Army and that this, if nothing else, would prevent any real improvement in British-Russian relations.

Press Reserved

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Soviet press today reported briefly and without comment the departure of Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff by train for a meeting with high officials in Berlin.

Pravda, Moscow's only Monday morning newspaper, devoted three paragraphs near the bottom of its first page to a recital of ceremonies at the station.

Turks Neutral

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 11 (AP)—Turkey hopes for "benevolent" Russian neutrality, but will fight if "vitally threatened," regardless of the outcome of Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff's impending visit to Berlin, informed Turkish quarters disclosed yesterday.

These sources added that any movement of Bulgaria against Turkey "would be considered sufficient cause for war."

Churchill Looks Ahead—To Victory

Wide World

British War Leader Inspects Defenses

Prime Minister Winston Churchill looking through a range finder at East Coast defenses from the top of a sand dune during a recent visit to Scotland. Mr. Churchill is confident these bulwarks will be able to withstand any German invasion attempt. Mrs. Churchill is at the Prime Minister's left. Passed by British censor.

League of Nations Still at Work in Geneva

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland, Nov. 11—One of the most deplorable war casualties that the world looks upon as a new Armistice Day comes round, is the League of Nations. Yet, while this great manifestation of idealism that followed the war of 1914-18 is generally regarded as defunct, Geneva circles are by no means completely convinced that the last word on the League has been heard. Some League officials are still working in the huge League building.

The situation is that the war had been foreseen and measures had been taken, some time before it broke out, for the maintenance of the organization and its tentative resurrection after the end of hostilities.

The possibility of the Council and the Assembly not being able to meet had been provided for. The Control Committee, which has charge of the financial interests of the League, was supposed to meet whenever necessary and to maintain the legal continuity of the institution.

While some of its departments practically disappeared — such as the juridical and information sections—others, such as the hygiene and economic sections continued.

Official List Is Cut

The number of officials was curtailed. In the Secretariat's view, the League in wartime had to perform a very definite task. While the International Labor Office could still provide useful social and economic information, League experts could continue to study the main questions, so that at any future peace conference, an exhaustive documentation could be placed at the disposal of the future delegates. In this way some at least of the mistakes made at Versailles could be avoided.

These plans have been largely upset by events since last May. A number of states have resigned League membership, including Denmark, Rumania, and France. Others have disappeared from the map, if they still juridically exist for the Geneva institution. Poland and Norway had been wiped off by the middle of May. The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania disappeared later. Belgium and Dutch sovereignty still exists, however, on territories outside Europe.

The League is thus reduced to the British Empire, Latin American States, Turkey, Iran, and Afghanistan, China, and Thailand (Siam) and sundry European States of third order: Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Yugoslavia, and Greece.

Have to Speak Softly

The latter, all neutral States, are obliged to use great caution on their relations with the League, lest their connection with Geneva call suspicion from Rome and Berlin, since the most important League members remain Great Britain and its friends.

Continental States have to be specially careful. Warnings have already been served to Switzerland on that score. Continental States may remain League members insofar as the Institution may be considered meaningless and moribund.

At the end of July, Secretary General Avenol wrote a personal letter to all League Governments, expressing the wish to be released from his duties. Neither Council or Assembly could convene, and will evidently under present circumstances never meet again. Even the (fiinancial) Control Committee has been unable to meet regularly, and then only with part of its members attending, in order to administer the League property, to decide on the situation of League officials still in office, and dispatch a number of routine businesses.

Suited to Wartimes

The Secretary General drew the conclusion that a superior political leadership in the Secretariat was now hardly justifiable. He further intimated, however, that he was taking the necessary steps to insure the continuity of administration and work, with due regard to present political circumstances and reduced financial possibilities.

The fact that France resigned her League membership did not necessarily imply that all French League officials were to resign. Until very recently, there were Japanese, German, and Italian League functionaries. Employees are considered in Geneva as owing allegiance only to the international institution which employs them. This role has not, however, prevented considerations of nationality from playing a prominent part in appointments.

Officials who represented their several governments at the Secretariat resigned their functions when their particular government ceased to be a member of the organization. Those who did not were exceptions.

Few Officials Left

It is natural therefore, that the highest position in the League Secretariat, implying an important political responsibility, could no longer be assumed by a man representing the country which has three fourths of its territory occupied by German and Italian armies. M. Avenol resigned and is leaving Geneva.

M. Avenol's resignation deprives the League of most of its political significance. With the juridical sections in the secretariat slowing down this spring, the League has come to be meaningless for the Axis Powers. At least it constitutes no danger for Swiss neutrality and safety.

The number of officials has dwindled from 700 to about 60. Dismissals and spontaneous resignations have been going on since the fall of 1938. Among these 60 survivors are included the caretakers of the huge buildings, the gardeners and cleaners. At the head are still an Irish and a Greek official, empowered to act as substitutes for the Secretary General.

General Tightening Up

But their authority is only administrative. The chiefs of the Economics and Finance Sections have been kept in office. The Information Section is reduced to a single South American official. In a new section were incorporated several of the former ones: Disarmament, Minorities, Intellectual Co-operation, Refugees.

The Health and Opium Sections have been united. The Mandated Section subsists so far. A few officials are still entrusted with the charge of internal administration of League property, and of the financial engagements of the organization.

It was thus found necessary to leave the Technical Sections in function. These, however, are now confronted with new problems. The main one is that of documentation. Connections are broken with most governments, so that very little information still reaches the Secretariat directly. The latter no longer can send experts here and there, nor listen to those sent to Geneva from abroad.

The League was before this war one of the biggest publishers in the world. It is now a question whether the Health and Opium, the Economic and Financial Bulletins, still of great value to specialists the world over, will be in a position to continue.

Palace Practically Closed

The huge League Palace is almost entirely closed. The Library, a Carnegie Foundation, juridically independent from the League, is closed also, a fact much to be regretted, as the organization has rendered great service, and still can.

It is pointed out in various quarters that grounds for its closing are lacking. Visitors are no longer shown through the splendid Council and Assembly halls. Only a small part of the Secretariat wing remains open and accessible. The public must handle the elevator personally, no usher is there and visitors have only packing cases to sit on if they have to wait before admittance to the offices. The press room is still available to 25 foreign journalists, who have remained in Geneva. But they hardly use it, and telephone facilities have been suppressed.

Last February, plans had been envisaged for the setting up, on a large basis, of economic, social and humanitarian organization. These plans were ready in May, when events took such a turn that they had no practical value.

Yet all the equipment is there, if the institution is to be revived under some new form that the winners in the present contest may think suitable to their purposes. The form may not be political, and could still serve humanity even if its activities were limited to the economic and social fields.

Bombed Liner Reaches Port

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The British steamship Empress of Japan has reached a United Kingdom port under her own steam but suffering "some damage" from an attack "by enemy aircraft," the Admiralty announced today.

An Admiralty communiqué said the vessel sustained some damage from a "near miss, but there were no casualties."

The ship was said to have borne no marks of the attack except for insignificant damage to one deck and machine-gun buttet holes in her lifeboats and superstructure.

A correspondent of Domei, Japanese news agency, aboard a Japanese liner carrying Japanese from Britain, radioed his New York office Nov. 9 that an SOS had been received from the 26,032-ton former flagship of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company's fleet.

The German High Command communiqué yesterday tended to confirm this report when it said an attack was made "on a big merchantman of about 25,000 tons, which was damaged by several bomb hits 500 kilometers (about 300 miles) west of Ireland."

The Domei man reported that the big liner suffered a disabling hit on her engine room. The Empress of Japan of late was reported in use as a British troop carrier.

Nazis Claim New Blow to Britain

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (AP)—German bombers were reported by German sources today to have sunk a 6,000-ton merchant ship in a British convoy near Middlesbrough and also to have badly damaged a edstroyer.

The German High Command emphasized the growing Stuka activity in the counter blockade of Britain. One of these dive-bomber units was credited with sinking 200,000 tons of British shipping space since the war began and so damaging 306,500 other tons that "it is assumed one third of this cargo space was lost.

"Among warcraft destroyed by this unit," said the German communiqué, "were a monitor, four destroyers and three lightships, while six cruisers, a trawler and 10 destroyers were damaged."

U. S. Bases to Serve All of the Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Announcement of an extensive Pan-American defense agreement, whereby each of the nations of the New World would contribute to hemisphere protection according to its ability and strategic position, is expected from President Roosevelt shortly.

Word from Uruguay that that country would permit the United States to use air and naval bases to be established there is viewed here as the first concrete indication that the long months of conversations between the United States and the various Latin-American countries is bearing fruit.

Although official confirmation of the Uruguayan report is lacking here because of the holiday, it is learned that Uruguayan insistence that any bases under its sovereignty be placed on a Pan-American basis has met full approval in the United States. It is pointed out that Secretary of State Cordell Hull's first statement upon America's leasing of eight British New World bases last summer was to declare that they would operate on a Pan-American basis and would be open to all Latin-American countries on a parity with the United States.

Financed by United States

Since the United States has military, naval; and air missions in a considerable number of Latin-American countries and since other missions have made detailed studies of Latin-American needs from time to time, it is assumed here that most of the basic details of a hemisphere-wide defensive program have already been catalogued.

The Uruguayan reports tend to confirm earlier word from Washington that all bases to be built throughout Latin America would be financed by the United States and that American Army and Navy officers would supervise their construction. In order to enable the Latin-American Nations to get the full economic benefit from such construction, the actual building would probably be done by native labor supplemented by skilled workmen from the United States.

Only last summer Congress upped the capitalization of the Export-Import Bank by $500,000,000 with the proviso that it be used to foster better Latin-American relations. It is not thought likely that Congress would object if a substantial portion of this half-billion dollars were to go into fortifications designed to protect the United States as well as the entire Western Hemisphere. An Argentinian delegation is now on the way with the reported purpose of obtaining $100,000,000 worth of credits with which to finance an armament program.

German Moves Watched

Defense officials have expressed the off-the-record opinion that there is considerable need to expedite this hemispheric defense program in view of German desires to obtain submarine bases on the west coast of Africa with which to harass British shipping. German bases in that part of Africa would be appreciably nearer the coasts of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina than any American bases now occupied by America's armed forces.

Not only is the United States expected to finance and supervise the construction of the various Latin-American bases, but it will also furnish the guns and ships which will guard them. The last few months have seen a rush of Latin-American officials to Washington in the hope of placing orders with American munitions manufacturers. In addition, a Latin-American delegation, composed of chiefs of staffs of a number of countries, has just finished a tour of the United States' military camps and armament plants.

Meanwhile, members of the Canadian-American Joint Defense Board have reached San Francisco where they will discuss west coast defense problems with Army and Navy men there. There has been some criticism recently that the American-Canadian talks have produced no tangible results as yet, and this is expected to bring forth a major announcement shortly.

The Navy said today that Placentia Bay on the southern coast of Newfoundland has been chosen as an air and naval base site under the destroyers-for-bases deal with Great Britain.

It was understood that about 20 Army and civilian engineers are making surveys, taking soundings and dropping test holes to ascertain characteristics of the area.

A spokesman pointed out that the Navy has made no allocation for this work but that construction should be "moving along pretty well in three months." He said that the area could be used as a base now if needed.

The spokesman said sites for the other seven bases have not been selected.

Britain Cuts Air Service From Island to Portugal

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP)—British land plane service to Lisbon, Portugal, has been suspended as a "winter measure," it was disclosed officially today, but twice-weekly flying-boat service is being continued. Land planes have operated on the Lisbon run Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; flying boats on Wednesdays and Sundays.

These planes provide connections for trans-Atlantic clipper planes and for American steamers which call at Lisbon but which are prohibited by United States neutrality legislation from visiting belligerent posts.

[Although flying-boat service between Lisbon and London will keep open the last remaining link for Americans traveling between this country and besieged Britain, suspension of land plane service will further limit such access to the British Isles.

The flow of passenger traffic to London has been confined to air and ship travel from the United States to Lisbon, a neutral port, and from there to London by plane. Italian and German commercial planes also have been operating out of Lisbon, thus giving Americans access to other parts of belligerent Europe.

The American Neutrality Act forbids American citizens to travel to belligerent zones in ships of belligerent countries and American ships are forbidden to travel in belligerent waters.

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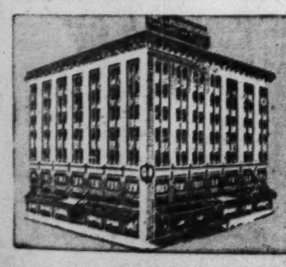
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Bricker Solidifies Reforms Of First Ohio Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 11—Gov. John W. Bricker (R) has already launched his second term, in effect. Though his inauguration is not scheduled until January, he has taken steps to preserve the policies of "good government," which he believes were the chief reasons for his large plurality last Tuesday over the same man, Martin L. Davey, whom he had succeeded two years ago.

These steps by the Governor may not be as spectacular as those in his original "house-cleaning," but he regards them as just as important, for they are daily moves to strengthen all departments against inefficiency and graft. Thus, his steps may be summed up as bulwarking "good government," according to his supporters.

Almost immediately after taking office in January, 1939, Governor Bricker began the work of carrying out his pledges to the people of Ohio. He assigned new heads to the departments where irregularities had allegedly been most prevalent—the Highway and Liquor Control Departments. As Highway Director he named Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler, engineer, road expert, and soldier of note. General Beightler commands the 37th Division, Ohio National Guard, in training at Camp Shelby.

Scholar Heads Liquor Control

To head the State's liquor monopoly system, Governor Bricker named Prof. Jacob B. Taylor, of Ohio State University's Department of Accounting. Professor Taylor had helped to organize the Liquor Control Department and set up its accounting system which has been recognized as one of the best in the country. Under Professor Taylor's administration, the Department was put on a "strictly business" basis; personnel was reduced at a resultant saving in operating expense.

Professor Taylor, with the aid of Attorney General Thomas J. Herbert, got rid of a "truckless trucking" contract which had been negotiated under the previous administration, to handle State liquor. After the contract was abrogated, the Attorney General recovered $113,740 of the alleged "rake-off" collected by the "truckless" trucking company. A new contract was negotiated, saving the State $220,000 a year, according to the Governor.

The Governor's office estimates that by the end of his first term, although liquor sales have failed to reach the peak volume attained during the Davey Administration, the Department will have turned into the State Treasury $4,350,000 more net revenue than was produced during the last two years of the Davey Administration.

Helps Age Payments

This record is of vital interest to recipients of aid for the aged, according to the Governor's secretary, Don Power, claiming that the revenue from the Liquor Department still furnishes the bulk of the funds with which the State's share of old age pensions is paid. The gains already made by the Department have enabled the Division of Aid for the Aged to pay pensions to more than 17,000, more old persons than ever were paid pensions under the previous administration, Mr. Power contends.

In a recent statement, Mr. Power pointed to the following "accomplishments" of the Bricker Administration: Action taken to put the School Foundation program on a pay-as-you-go basis; assumption by the State of responsibility for payment of an $18,000,000 deficit in the foundation program incurred during the Davey regime; payment of the State's share of funds for the maintenance of public schools, for the first time, on time and in cash; reduction of the deficit by approximately $6,500,000 during the current biennium; payment of interest on the debt, making available to local school boards an additional $246,000 annually; payment of teachers' salaries in full when due; schools in session throughout the school year without the numerous early closings that prevailed during the Davey regime; and placing the administration of the State's tax-collecting machinery in the hands of a single administrator instead of a three-man commission.

Mr. Power also claimed that collections during Governor Bricker's first term will exceed those of the previous Administration by some $22,000,000, while operating expenses of the Department have been reduced some $800,000 as compared with Governor Davey's second term and $1,000,000 as compared with his first two years; that the amount spent for salaries alone during Governor Bricker's first two years will be $471,000 less than during the last two years of Governor Davey, that $108,000 has been been saved in the purchase of sales, beer, wine and cigarette tax stamps; that the Department reduced travel expenses $32,000 in 1939, and that the reduction in 1940 will be approximately $45,000.

Savings on Roads

In the Highway Department, the price of "hot-mix" road surfacing material, which had cost as high as $12.96 a cubic yard was reduced to $8.48 a cubic yard—a saving of one-third of the former high cost, Mr. Power said; 1,700 political workers were dismissed; pay roll savings totaled $1,524,663 in 1939, and yet the average pay of workers in the lower brackets was increased by giving them steady work, he added.

Under competitive bidding, the Bricker Administration, during its first year in office, built three times as many miles of road as were built during the first Davey year.

"Governor Bricker also put relief on a sound basis, his record marking an achievement for every relief client by comparison with the flagrant mishandling of relief under Mr. Davey," said Mr. Power. "Governor Bricker has eliminated abuses which, within three months after Mr. Davey took office, prompted the Federal Government, after an investigation, to take administration of relief out of Mr. Davey's hands with a warning that the relief population of Ohio would not be permitted to become the innocent victims of corruption and political chicanery.

"The Bricker Administration gave the local communities nearly $1,000,000 a year more for relief than did Governor Davey. Under Governor Bricker, funds for relief have been distributed on the basis of need," Mr. Power added.

In his first address to the General Assembly after his inauguration, Governor Brickley stated:

"Ohio must and shall meet her obligations and operate within her income without new or increased taxes."

The Governor, in asking a second term, renewed that pledge, for the coming two-year term.

Re-elected

© Baker

John W. Bricker
Republican Governor of Ohio for second two-year term.

La Guardia's 3d-Term Group To Stay on Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—The National Committee of Independent Voters, organized by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to work for the re-election of President Roosevelt for a third term, will be organized permanently on a nation-wide political basis, according to an announcement by the Mayor. After permanent organization, it will drop the last four words—"for Roosevelt and Wallace"—of its original title and constitute itself to "keep the people informed accurately on federal problems," Mayor La Guardia told newspapermen called to the Roosevelt Hotel, headquarters of the Committee, Saturday to get the announcement.

The decision to organize permanently and make the Committee "alive and active," Mayor La Guardia added, was to "offset the paid propaganda of selfish interests," thus, the whole purpose of the organization was, he said, "to continue the fight for the preservation of the democratic form of government."

The first organization meeting of the group will be held in Washington late this month or early in December, when a permanent chairman will be chosen, Mayor La Guardia said. He intimated that this chairman would not be himself and emphasized that the Committee would concern itself only in national affairs. It will investigate the voting and records of members of Congress, he continued, and make decisions on the basis of these records. Every four years it will voice its preference on the presidential candidate.

People to Finance

In reply to a query by a reporter regarding committee financing, Mayor La Guardia said its funds would come from "the good, average, old-fashioned American people."

"You can be sure of this," he added. "No utility corporation or any corporation with an interest in Germany; no group seeking special privilege and no national advertising agency will finance this committee.

This was interpreted as a direct reference to Mayor La Guardia's assertions when he was stumping for the Democratic Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates that the campaign of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee, was financed in large part by "special interests."

Mayor La Guardia said committee offices would be in New York, in Washington and in several States.

"We expect to have the Executive Committee meet the latter part of this month or the early part of new month," he continued. "We are concerned with national legislation. One of the rules that all of us are in general agreement upon is that the Committee, at no time or at no place, will indorse local or state candidates. We are national in scope. The voting records of members of the House and Senate naturally will be watched. Every four years we will indorse a candidate for President."

Mayor La Guardia declared the Committee was "going to be very active, live movement of the American people."

Dig at Willkie Followers

Obviously referring to the announcement that the Willkie forces were preparing to continue their organization, Mayor La Guardia declared that "we are going to fight for our principles, too."

"There is a definite need for accurate information to the American people on national legislation to offset the paid propaganda of selfish interests and to fight for the continuation of our democratic form of Government," he added. "We will find ways and means of disseminating our information. The press of the country will always be anxious to carry all that we say, because it will be informative."

Woman Flier Hailed 'Tops'

Wide World

Jacqueline Cochran

American woman flier shown with the coveted Clifford Burke Harmon Trophy, awarded to her recently for the third time by the International League of Aviators as the outstanding woman flier of the world. Picture was taken at the Rockefeller Center Luncheon Club.

Thousands Appeal to Willkie To Lead Fight for Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—More than 30,000 appeals to Wendell L. Willkie to bar any alignment with the New Deal and urging him to carry on his "crusade for the principles of American Democracy" flood the personal headquarters of the Republican presidential candidate today. Their tenor was voiced by a World War veteran from Shawnee, Okla., who addressed Mr. Willkie, himself a World War veteran, as "Dear Buddy."

"Twenty-three million American voters and their families cannot be wrong," the writer of the letter said. "I am praying that you will carry on your fight for American decency, American principles and American democratic ideals."

This consensus also was voiced by the publisher of an Iowa small-town newspaper, who declared in a letter to Mr. Willkie that the "crusade must continue."

"You must be the leader," he continued. "This 'united' talk which is now being promoted is nothing more than a plan on the part of the totalitarians to crush all opposition to the New Deal Party. If it succeeds, it will thoroughly effect the death of our two-party system in this country. You know what that means."

Bound to Have Their Effect

That these appeals will influence Mr. Willkie's future attitude was held certain by some of the men closest to him here today and will be reflected in the address he radiocasts to the men and women who voted for him on Nov. 5 when he speaks over the major networks from 10:30 o'clock to 11 o'clock tonight. Mr. Willkie has been working on this address since Nov. 6, when he conceded his defeat by a telegram to President Roosevelt, and is today rounding it out and putting on the finishing touches.

Meanwhile, the Willkie forces are making all arrangements to continue their organization and strengthen it so that it will constitute a vigorous opposition party that will act as a check on any move by the New Deal to assume unlimited power during President Roosevelt's third term. It was declared in these quarters that the Republican Party must be "revitalized" and work vigorously as an opposition party, controlled and led by progressive elements. The Willkie Clubs and the Democrats-for-Willkie also are expected to continue and serve primarily as "instruments" to keep public opinion informed of what the New Deal is doing.

Recommendations in the press that President Roosevelt invite Mr. Willkie to join the Administration in the national defense program, thus bringing him into alignment with that phase of the New Deal, were rejected by close friends of the titular head of the Republican Party.

Looked to as Opposition Leader

These friends referred to the thousands of letters and telegrams that have come to Mr. Willkie and to the New York Republican Headquarters containing "indubitable evidence" that he was looked to as the logical leader of the opposition. In support of this they showed a letter from a man in Kansas, who described Mr. Willkie as "our greatest living American."

A Willkie supporter in Boulder, Colo., wrote:

"We implore you to accept no position Mr. Roosevelt may offer. We are organized and will need your independent leadership more desperately now than ever before."

These messages were described at the Willkie Headquarters at the Commodore Hotel as representing a cross-section of the popular vote cast for the Republican candidate. They come from every section of the United States—from laborers, housewives, business and professional men, lawyers, school teachers and first voters—from persons in practically every walk of life.

"I only wish I had time and the staff to answer all the generous letters I have received personally," Mr. Willkie said. "Since I have neither, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking all of those who have written for their support and good wishes."

Mr. and Mrs. Willkie expect to leave here on Wednesday or Thursday for a vacation in Rushville, Ind., Mrs. Willkie's home town.

Text of President's Armistice Day Speech

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's Armistice Day speech at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier:

On this day which commemorates the end of fighting between human beings in a world war it is permissible for me to search far back in the history of civilization in order to visualize important trends.

On the great seal of the United States which, for a century and a half, has reposed in the loving care of a long line of Secretaries of State of the United States appear these words:

"Novus Ordo Seclorum," which means: "A new order of the ages."

In almost every century since the day that recorded history began, people have thought that they were creating or establishing some kind of "new order of the ages."

But in the scheme of civilization from which ours descends I suppose that we can properly recognize that in 2,500 years there have been only a very few "new orders" in the development of human living under a thing called government.

Back to Ancient Greece

Without question, the philosophy of orderly government in which the governed had some form of voice in a civilized society goes back to the days of Ancient Greece. We must remember, however, that while the philosophy of democracy was there first expressed in words and on paper, the practice of it was by no means consistent, and was confined to a relatively small number of human beings and to a relatively small geographical area.

We came to the age of Rome—an age of a strange admixture of elections and laws and military conquest and personal dictatorship. It was an age which extended the civilization of the period to the greater part of the then known world. It was an age which forced its own conception of laws and ways of life on millions of less civilized people who previously had lived under tribal custom or centralized direction. Definitely, Rome was an age.

With Rome's collapse and the overrunning of Europe by vast population movements from farther east, orderly progress deteriorated, and the sword drove learning into hiding. That dark period could hardly be called an age because it was an interim between ages.

The Eve of Democracy

Then, with the reawakening of a thousand years ago, with the Crusades, the feudal system, the guilds, the kings and the Renaissance, that age which immediately preceded our own was born and grew and flourished. That was an era of enormous distinction—arts and literature and education and exploration—marching armies, barons and empires. Human security was still nonexistent—democracy was not permitted.

Towards its close, however, the appearance of tiny movements in tiny places, led by tiny people forecast the next vast step forward—the era of 1776—the age in which, thank God, we still live.

Those beginnings originated, it is true, in the Old World—among the philosophers, among the seekers of many kinds of freedom forbidden by those who governed.

Those beginnings found their freest development in the colonies that were organized along the seaboard of North America. There, by the processes of trial and error, democracy as it has since been accepted in so many lands, had its birth and its training.

The Birth of Democracy

There came into being the first far-flung government in all the world whose cardinal principle was democracy—the United States of America.

We must accept that as fact because, truly and fundamentally, it was a new order—nothing like it had ever been seen before. We must accept it because the new order spread into almost every part of the civilized world.

It spread in many forms—and over the next century almost all peoples had acquired some form of popular expression of opinion, some form of election, of franchise, of the right to be heard. The Americas and the British Isles led the world in spreading the gospel of democracy among peoples great and small.

And the world as a whole felt with much right that it had discarded feudalism, conquest and dictatorship.

People felt that way until 1914, when a definite effort was made in a part of the world to destroy this existing "new order of the ages"—to destroy it after its relatively short trial, and to substitute for it the doctrine that might makes right. The attempt failed 22 years ago today.

Critics of Democracy

You and I who served in the period of the World War have faced in later years unpatriotic efforts by some of our own countrymen to make us believe that the sacrifices made by our nation were wholly in vain.

A hundred years from now, historians will brand such efforts as puny and false. A hundred years from now, historians will say rightly that the World War preserved the new order of the ages for at least a whole generation—a full 20 years—and that if the axis of 1918 had been successful in military victory over the associated nations, resistance on behalf of democracy in 1940 would have been wholly impossible.

America, therefore, is proud of its share in maintaining the era of democracy in that war in which we took part. America is proud of you who served—and ever will be proud.

I, for one, do not believe that the era of democracy in human affairs can or will be snuffed out in our lifetime. I, for one, do not believe that mere force will be successful in sterilizing the seeds which had taken such firm root as a harbinger of better lives for mankind. I, for one, do not believe that the world will revert either to a modern form of ancient slavery or to controls vested in modern feudalism or modern emperors or modern dictators or modern oligarchs in these days. The very people under their iron heels will themselves rebel.

Needs of Democracy

What are a few months or even a few years in the lifetime of any of us? We, alive today, live and think in terms of our grandparents, and our own parents, and ourselves, and our children—yes, and our grandchildren. We, alive today,—not in the existant democracies alone but also among the populations of the smaller nations already overrun, are thinking in the larger terms of the maintenance of the new order to which we have been accustomed and in which we intend to continue.

We recognize certain facts of 1940 which did not exist in 1918—a need for the elimination of aggressive armaments—a need for the breaking down of barriers in a more closely knitted world—a need for restoring honor in the written and spoken word. We recognize that the processes of democracies must be greatly improved in order that we may attain those purposes.

But over and above the present, we recognize and salute the eternal verities that lie with us in the future of mankind.

You, the men of 1917 and 1918, helped to preserve those truths of democracy for our generation.

We still unite, we still strive mightily to preserve intact that new order of the ages founded by the Fathers of America.

George to Succeed Pittman?

Continued from Page 1

dent Roosevelt's handling of foreign policy has been frequently expressed.

Support of Hull

On the other hand, there is a strong personal respect and friendship between Senator George and Secretary Hull which modifies the hostility to the White House. Senator George supported the Hull trade pacts which Senator Pittman opposed. As Chairman of the Committee Senator George would certainly not be merely an Administration mouthpiece, as Senator Pittman frequently was, but would support greater legislative independence.

The following are typical incidents:

To reporters he once said:

"I have never been an isolationist nor have I been for intervention. I favor making the whole Western Hemisphere economically as well as militarily immune from attack."

Backed Trade Pacts

He backed the Administration's renewal of the Hull foreign trade pacts against Senator Pittman's opposition.

In the summer of 1939, four months before the war started, he attacked President Roosevelt on the Senate floor for declaring in a Warm Springs, Ga., address that war might be imminent.

When war broke out, Senator George led the successful fight to amend the Neutrality Act to permit the Allies to get aid from the United States.

Senator George attacked President Roosevelt's handling of the destroyer deal with Great Britain, asserting that it should have been laid before the Senate.

Stand On Defense

In the fight over the Selective Service Act he asserted the Administration actually was preparing for war, and attacked its alleged "dilatory attitude" in preparing for defense. At another point in the same debate he charged that Congress was "being asked to do everything but actually declrae war."

The White House may find it embarrassing to get Senator George to serve as its spokesman on foreign policies. On the other hand, much the same situation has been overcome in connection with the Naval Affairs Committee, presided over by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, where a somewhat similar lack of sympathy exists.

Peace Group Cancels Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—The National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is Honorary Chairman and Josephine Schain is Chairman, announced today that its national conference called to meet in Kansas City, Mo., on Jan. 27 had been canceled.

"This decision was arrived at only after careful consideration of all the factors involved, among which was the drastic curtailment this year of all budgets, including those for travel, the announcement says.

Instead of holding the annual conference, the Committee will promote its work through smaller State conferences at strategic points in the Middle West and will send a special national representative to each of these meetings it says. Funds for this have been given to the Committee by Mrs. Catt.

Conferences have been called to meet in Des Moines, Iowa, on Nov. 12 and 13; Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 12 and 13; Wichita, Kan., Nov. 14 and 15; Tulsa, Okla., Nov. 16 and 17, and Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 16 and 17.

Roosevelt to Rent N. Y. Town House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—President Roosevelt's town house, a brownstone residence at 49 East Sixty-fifth Street, is for rent, Pease and Elliman, realtors, announced today. The residence adjoins the town house of the President's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, and is offered for an indefinite rental term.

The two homes have a single entrance, a door at the left of the lobby leading to Mrs. Roosevelt's house and a door at the lobby right to that of the President. The President's house has 15 rooms and was one of the first private residences in New York to be equipped with an elevator.

Mrs. Roosevelt, the wife of the President, has a small apartment in Greenwich Village, where she passes most of her time when in New York City.

Severe Storms Sweep Southcentral States

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 11 (AP)—Storms swept parts of Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas today, injuring nearly a score of persons, interrupting communications and damaging property.

Fifteen persons were injured when a tornado struck the Avong, Longwood and Leota sections in northwestern Mississippi near Greenville and levelled a score of dwellings.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England
Sussex

Worthing: Church Edifice, Broadwater Road, 2:15 p. m., December 8

Warwickshire

Birmingham (joint lecture): Birmingham Town Hall, 2:30 p. m., December 7.

United States
Alabama

Selma: Dallas County Court House Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 21.

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Auditorium, First and Roosevelt Streets, 8:15 p. m., November 22.

Tucson: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., November 21.

California

Angels Camp (auspices Society, Vallicita): Wood's Hall, 3 p. m., November 17.

Berkeley (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2715 Prince Street, 8 p. m., November 19. Radiocast Station KRE, 1370 kilocycles.

Huntington Beach: Memorial Hall, between Sixth and Orange Avenue, 3 p. m., November 17.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., November 22.

Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., November 18.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., November 19.

Los Angeles (auspices Thirty-second Church): Twenty-fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 1014 South Cochran Avenue at Olympic Boulevard, 8 p. m., November 21.

Ontario: Junior High School Auditorium, 318 West J Street, 3 p. m., November 17.

San Diego (First Church): Church Edifice, 2442 Second Avenue, 8 p. m., November 19.

San Francisco (First Church): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 2:30 p. m., November 17.

San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1010 South Cabrillo Avenue, 8 p. m., November 18.

Santa Maria: Santa Maria Union High School, 3 p. m., November 17.

Connecticut

Middletown: Auditorium, Middletown High School, 251 Court Street, 8:15 p. m. Nov. 22.

Stamford: Stamford High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 19.

Torrington: Calvary Baptist Church, Prospect Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

Florida

Jacksonville: Duval County Armory, State and Market Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 19.

Miami (First Church): Church Edifice, Biscayne Boulevard at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m. Nov. 18.

Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 17.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 21

Illinois

Elgin: Elgin High School Auditorium, 330 DuPage Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 17.

Elmhurst: York Community High School, West St. Charles Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 17.

Highland Park: Deerfield School Auditorium, Deerfield Road near Waukegan Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Quincy: Senior High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Nov 18.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 19.

Kansas

Arkansas City: Junior High School Auditorium, 200 South Third Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 19.

Iola: Memorial Hall, 218 North Washington, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Eighteenth Street and Tauromee Avenue, 8 p. m Nov 19

Louisiana

Munroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, South Grand Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

New Orleans (auspices First Church): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 630 Common Street 12:16 p. m., Nov. 20. (Note change of place.)

Shreveport: Byrd High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.

Massachusetts

Neighborhood Lectures (auspices The Mother Church):

Bridgewater: Bridgewater Junior High School, School Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Natick: Natick Congregational Church, Main and Central Streets, Natick Square, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Foxboro: Foxboro High School, South Street, corner Carpenter Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Everett: The First Methodist Church, Norwood Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Peabody: South Congregational Church, Peabody Square, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 17.

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Marlboro: Congregational Church, Bolton Street at High Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

Springfield: Church Edifice, 599 State Street, corner Orleans, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.

Michigan

Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., November 19.

Mississippi

Jackson: Convention Hall, Robert E. Lee Hotel, 8 p. m., November 18.

Missouri

Brookfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 21.

Carthage: Crane Theater, 319 East Third, 8:15 p. m., November 18.

Jefferson City: Public Library, 8 p. m., November 22.

Kansas City (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Scottish Rite Temple, Linwood Boulevard and Passo, 3 p. m., November 17.

Nebraska

Beatrice: Church Edifice, Eighth and Ella Street, 8 p. m., November 18.

New Jersey

Asbury Park: Crystal Ballroom, Berkeley-Carteret Hotel, Ocean and Sunset Avenues, 3:30 p. m., November 17. (Note change of place.)

Cliffside Park (auspices First Church, Grantwood): School Number 4, Columbia Avenue, near Anderson Avenue, 8:15 p. m., November 23.

New Mexico

Roswell: Woman's Club Building, 8 p. m., November 22.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 3 p. m., November 23.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., November 18.

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., November 22.

New York (Thirteenth Church): Loew's Theater, Broadway at Eighty-third Street, 10:30 a. m., November 23.

Ohio

Akron (Second Church): Church Edifice, 50 Marshall Avenue 8:15 p. m., Nov. 22.

Troy: Troy Public High School, East Main Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

Oklahoma

Enid: Emerson Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.

Guthrie: Guthrie High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Kingfisher: Grade School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Oklahoma City (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, Civic Center, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Shawnee: Shawnee High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

South Dakota

Belle Fourche: American Legion Hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 17.

Tennessee

Chattanooga: Auditorium, H. Clay Evans School, 3 p. m., Nov. 22.

Memphis (Second Church): Church Edifice, Union and McLean Boulevard, 3 p. m., Nov. 17.

Texas

Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Dallas (First Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Fort Worth (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 24.

Houston (Second Church): Lamar Senior High School Auditorium, 3325 Westheimer, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Mercedes: Mercedes High School Auditorium, 8 p. m. Nov. 21.

Washington

Enumclaw: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Pullman: Washington Hotel, Banquet Room, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 17.

Seattle (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seventeenth Avenue N. E. and East Fiftieth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 22.

Wenatchee: Church Edifice, Washington and Douglas Streets, 8 p. m. Nov 18.

Yakima: Capitol Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (auspices Churches, Milwaukee, and First Church Wauwatosa): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 2723 West Highland Boulevard, 2:45 p. m., Nov. 17. Radiocast Station WEMP, 1310 kilocycles. (Note change of place.)

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England
Massachusetts

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Nov. 17; Dec. 1, 15; Jan. 5, 19.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Dec. 1; Jan. 5.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., Dec. 1, Jan. 5.

Eastern States
Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Dec. 1, Jan. 5.

New York

Flushing—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Dec. 1, 15.
New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Nov. 17.

Central States
Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 1, Jan. 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Nov. 17; Dec. 1, 15; Jan. 5, 19.

Pacific States
California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 17; Dec. 1, 15, Jan. 5, 19.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Dec. 1, Jan. 5.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Dec. 8.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Nov. 17; Dec. 1, 15; Jan. 5, 19.

Canada
Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Nov. 17; Dec. 1, 15, 29, Jan. 12, 26.

Territories
Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 17, Dec. 15, Jan. 19.

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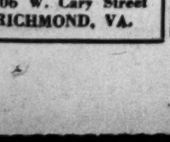
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New Male Spanish Dancer Introduced—'Sim Sala Bim' Tonight

Argentinita and Ensemble Seen in Two Performances

By Margaret Lloyd

Argentinita brought a new male partner—Federico Rey—and a new program to Jordan Hall on the evening of Nov. 8, and together with the rest of her Spanish Ensemble—Pilar Lopez, premiere danseuse, Carlos Montoya, guitarist, and Rogelio Machado, pianist—gave rare and delightful entertainment to a large audience.

Señor Rey, in turn, brings a new atmosphere to this little band of artists. It is visible in the new note of décor, designed by him, for the selections from Falla's ballet, "The Three-Cornered Hat"—the Miller's house, the grapevines, the old mill in the distance—and a backdrop suggesting the cuadro flamenco for the final "Bulerias."

It is felt in the quality of his dancing. He is a larger man than Antonio Triana, the former premier danseur, of an entirely different type and style—one perhaps belonging more to the theater than to the flamenco dance. He also designed some of the costumes and created his own solos.

A group of Basque dances, done by him and Pilar Lopez, revealed the influence of the Basque provinces on the traditional ballet form. In another of their duos, "Scene from old Madrid," properties for the Cookie Man and the Water Seller contributed their effect to a delectable little sketch.

There is a concentrated excellence about this small company, a care for detail, a finish, and a vibrant charm, that makes every moment of their performance a pleasure. The costumes are fresh and unusual, as well as authentic in the folk and regional dances. Each of the dancers has a radiant individuality of his own that harmonizes with the others in the duo and trio dances. The conversations of the castanets, the singing of the "coplas," the snapping of gypsy fingers, enhance the projection of Spanish rhythms, heard and seen. The musicians, Montoya and Machado, take active part in the program, not only as accompanists, but as soloists in their own right.

* * *

Señorita Lopez does a set of variations on an old Spanish dance, "El Vito," of extraordinary interest. The two sisters, in smart, "horsy" attire, perform a Zapateado, intricate in footwork. The trio, "Seguidillas," with gorgeous costumes and headdresses from Segovia, in which two girls and a boy play happily at mild flirtation, is a gem of sweetness and innocence.

Argentinita, who had several beautiful solos, danced one familiar number, the Madrilene Mazurka, so popular in other seasons. Encores were frequently demanded, and some of the dances were repeated in brief. One of Argentinita's unerring surprises added a touch of spontaneity to the closing "Bulerias," when she seized the guitar from Montoya's hands and he was forced to enter the gypsy revel, dancing a few steps with them. The dancers sang and shouted and clapped their hands as each displayed his skill.

Throughout the evening, many people of Spanish culture present in the audience, sent out their cries of "Ole," "Agua, Agua," "Vivi tu Madre," and other cries that are the audible link of communication between spectator and dancer in the Hispanic world. Even the calmer Anglo-Saxon could not fail to participate mentally, if with more reserve, in these joyous dances of another race.

This enkindling effect of audience response on a performance was emphasized by its absence at the second program of the company on the afternoon of Nov. 9, when several numbers were repeated from the previous evening and from programs of other seasons. The dancing was just as dexterous, just as clean-cut and spirited. But there were no cries of "Ole" to warm things up. The audience was small and comparatively impassive. Some of the sparkle of the night before was missing, though the dancers never for an instance let down, and Argentinita's "Jota de Alcaniz" and "Three Gypsy Dances," including the difficult Alegrias, were as enchanting as ever.

* * *

New on this program was Federico Rey's captivating Jota, "Rapsodia Valenciana," and the "Zorong Gitano" (to music of Garcia Lorca) danced by him and Argentinita. Señor Rey's part was billed as a "choregraphic commentary." The design was attractive, but here it must be admitted that in performance the newcomer lacks the gitano fervor and acute agility of his predecessor.

Señor Rey's Boston bow was virtually an American debut with this company, as, according to the schedule announced, their tour opened in Salem on Nov. 7.

Jan Smeterlin

Polish pianist to be heard Wednesday evening in Jordan Hall.

Worcester Art Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

Worcester, Mass.

It is a pleasure to contemplate the fact that the Worcester Art Museum will have permanent possession of the Theodore T. and Mary G. Ellis Collection. With the passing of years, it grows increasingly clear that private collections of art in the United States are finding their way into public museums where they can be enjoyed by everyone and be well cared for. The more of these collections we see, the more we appreciate that American collectors have in their quiet way made judicious choices, gathering here and there objects of decorative and fine art, representative of various periods. Personal taste is evident in the periods favored, and we learn that American taste in the twentieth century has been cultivated to appreciation of most subtle refinements.

* * *

The Ellis Collection consists of decorative arts and pictures that fill the space of three galleries in Worcester. The paintings include works of the Italian Renaissance with attributions naming such luminaries as Raphael and Giovanni Bellini, both of whom are represented by characteristic portrayals of the Madonna and Child. The collection contains pictures from the fourteenth century to the twentieth.

Most beautiful is a small panel which once in combination with Leonardo's "Annunciation" in the Louvre formed part of the predella of an altarpiece. It is a portrayal of "San Donato of Arezzo and the Tax Paper." In its design and handling it recalls Leonardo, and some critics have gone so far as to attribute it to him. In any event it is a handsome picture. Intensely dramatic in mood is a Flemish primitive "Head of the Madonna," which provides interesting contrast with the calm of the Raphael, and the fussiness of a Madonna and Child St. John by Raffaellino del Garbo.

Other pictures of the Renaissance period include works of Carlo Crivelli, Andrea Solario, Filippo Lippi, and Boltraffio. There are besides some bronze statuettes by Giovanni da Bologna and Alessandro Vittoria. The pictures carry on into the spheres of the Dutch and French schools with examples of Fragonard, Corot, Millet, Ruisdael, and Jan Both. Gainsborough, Wilson, and Turner represent the English painters and our American achievement is beautifully exemplified in some pictures by George Innes, J. A. M. Whistler, and Winslow Homer.

* * *

The decorative arts are so arranged that some feeling of the domestic, if formal, environment for which they were intended is preserved in the museum installation. There are examples of French furnishings of the Louis XVI period, a sofa, armchairs, writing tables, all executed with the gracefulness and elegance of the time. There are many Sèvres porcelains. There is an Italian credenza decorated with caryatids. An English table is surrounded by chairs and set with a complete dessert service. Of Queen Anne style there is a set of furniture. There are many English porcelains.

The Ellis bequests are many and varied, commemorating the outstanding epochs preceding our own. That we look nostalgically to such decorative arts is one way of indicating our dissatisfaction with the quickly manufactured articles in an era of mass production. We would willingly forfeit the smoothness and "perfection" characterizing our machine-made articles of decoration today for the subtleties and personal quality of hand-made articles of the past.

Opening Tonight

"Sim Sala Bim"—at the Shubert. Mystery revue, presided over by Dante, the magician. Moi-Yo Miller heads a supporting company of 35. Some 50 illusions are promised in the evening's program. Curtain rises at 8:30.

Dorothy Maynor Program

Two compositions which mark chapters in the career of Dorothy Maynor, Negro soprano, will be included in the program of her Symphony Hall song recital on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 17, to the accompaniments of Arpad Sandor. The very start of the sudden fame of Miss Maynor came with Dr. Koussevitzky's enthusiasm for the quality of her voice after she had opened a private concert with Handel's "O Sleep, Why Dost Thou Leave Me?" A memorable demonstration by a Berkshire Festival audience resulted from her performance at "Tanglewood" last summer, of Beethoven's "Adelaide." The program for Sunday:

Now Let Every Tongue Adore Thee! (Harmonized by J. S. Bach). Chorale by P. Nicolai
O Sleep, Why Dost Thou Leave me? Handel
Hear Ye, Israel, from "Elijah" Mendelssohn
Adelaide Beethoven
Der Kuss Beethoven
Du bist wie eine Blume Schumann
Meine Liebe ist grün Brahms
Beau Soir Debussy
Adieu de l'hôtesse arabe Biret
Air de Lia, from "L'Enfant Prodigue" Debussy

Negro Spirituals:
Lead Me to the Water arr. Lawrence
I'm Seekin' for a City arr. Hayes
I'm Goin' to Tell God all my Troubles arr. Dett
Ride on, Jesus arr. Dett
A Dream Grieg
The Swan Grieg
Midsummer Eve Grieg

Ballet Russe Season Ends

"The New Yorker" again pleased a good-sized audience at the Opera House Saturday night, when the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo presented four ballets in the closing performance of its week's engagement. Four ballets make one too many on any program. The other three were "Swan Lake," "Serenade," and "Vienna—1814."

In "The New Yorker," Gershwin's music sounded happily alive in contrast to the pallid rendering of Tchaikovsky in "Swan Lake" and "Serenade." Settings and costumes were new, and therefore fresh. Apparently, everybody reads the New Yorker magazine, from which they were derived. The cartoon figures were welcomed as familiar friends.

* * *

On second viewing, Massine's characterization of The Timid Man, with the eccentric, jerky walk, almost like an automaton, and his variation in the night-club scene—when the little fellow, drawn out by a blowzy partner, becomes so infatuated with his own dancing that he carries on by himself—proved to be of true Massine caliber. There is a touch of pity to the character, kin to Caspar Milquetoast and Chaplin's Clown, that endows it with genuine humor. The last scene would be enlivened by his reappearance.

The point of this final scene, with its disintegrated energies, may be the pointlessness of its pleasure-seekers dancing in the park till dawn. If so, the curtain might well fall on the dancing group, contorted in weird movements from jazz to swing, hands uplifted, shuttering against the sky, as an epitome of aimlessness. But Massine, with his predilection for tableaux, cannot leave it there. Instead, he must draw on to a final pose, as if these strange creatures were all watching to have their picture taken en masse.

* * *

"Swan Lake" (in its first presentation of the season) is another story. Markova brings to the Swan Queen the consummate breath of beauty. One can forget the faded scenery, the creaking choregraphic plan, in the shining moments of her presence.

Coming at the end of the program, "Vienna—1814" seemed an even longer-drawn-out concert of set pieces than before, a modern "Aurora's Wedding" without its lift. Here Danilova reminded us once again of her impeccable technique and gayety of utterance.

On Saturday afternoon, "Poker Game," "Spectre de la Rose," and "The Nutcracker" were given; and on Friday evening, "Les Sylphides," Schéhérazade," and "Vienna—1814." Efrem Kurtz and Franz Allers divided the conductorial duties.

M. L.

'Family Reunion'

The Harvard Dramatic Club began its thirty-second year with the production of T. S. Eliot's verse play, "The Family Reunion," at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Friday and Saturday evenings. As the program explained and as the audience was soon aware, Mr. Eliot has employed an experimental technique. Not only has he used the verse form for dialogue against a modern setting, but he has a variation of the Greek theme of a family curse, and has called upon four of his characters to speak together at moments as a kind of Greek chorus.

The living room of a country house in the north of England provides a somber setting for the play. The members of the family have assembled to celebrate the birthday of the dowager Lady Monchesney. Her three sons are still to arrive when the drama begins. Over one of them, who had long been absent, hangs a cloud of tragedy. It is around him that the talk of the family centers and about him that the theme of the drama develops.

There are obvious difficulties in the way of such a play. Very little happens. The drama comes from the disclosure of dire events that have already occurred, or of mental conflicts among the members of the family. Much of the dialogue is introspective. Mr. Eliot seems to have been most successful dramatically in the first of the two acts, in building an atmosphere of suspense and foreboding. In the second act the theme becomes more obscure and less dramatic.

In the production, the members of the club have done capable work. Even with makeup the players face the handicap of seeming younger than the people they portray, but they speak their lines clearly and with a feeling for character. Lighting has been arranged to heighten the impressionistic effect.

E. F. M.

Kerstin Thorborg

For her Jordan Hall recital, Sunday afternoon, Kerstin Thorborg has chosen the following program:

Hymn (Die Himmel ruhmen) Beethoven
An die Musik Schubert
Geheimnis Brahms
Von ewiger Liebe Brahms
Paysage R. Hahn
Si mes vers avaient des ailes R. Hahn
A little lane Marion Bauer
Gold of the day and night Marion Bauer
Aria: "Che faro senza Euridice?" ("Orefee") Gluck
Aria: "Samson, recherchant" ("Samson et Dalila") Saint-Saens
Den foerste kyssen J. Sibelius
Solsken A. Järnefelt
Under haeggarna J. Jonsson
Haelsning A. Haquinius
Ariette from "La belle Arsène" Monsigny
Renouveau Castillon
Chanson Roumaine Jongen
Nous n'irons plus au bois (Ms.) De Sutter
Two Songs with string quartet and piano
Calmes au quais deserts Jongen
Chanson perpetuelle Chausson
Five songs from "Spanisches Liederbuch" Hugo Wolf
Wer hat das Liedlein erdacht Mahler
Scheiden and Meiden Mahler

Arthur LeBlanc Anew

A house charmed by superior performance took in César Franck's Violin Sonata, Arthur LeBlanc playing the bowed instrument and Sanford Schlussel the keyboard one, in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon. A number of new listeners for a coming artist heard a fine old piece of music which comes the way of recitals season after season and never shows wear. Beginning, middle, and end, the Franck Sonata possesses everything a work in large form ought to have and something besides that goes beyond fair demand. For it is not merely a perfectly wrought thing; it is all the way, and every note, expressive of warm sentiment. It is one continuous romantic song.

The sonata has voice. It speaks as plainly as a good poem speaks, talking the language of melody on the most exalted plane. Were someone to search for tune unmistakably on the order of the sublime, here he would attain his quest.

Necessarily this work returns with every new violinist and meets the highest desires of every new audience. Then, too, the Tartini Sonata that a player likes for warming up. That began Mr. LeBlanc's couple of hours of holding the platform. Some difficult and exhilarating things filled out the second half of the proceedings, "Punchinello and the Butterfly," by Sadero, noted on the program as a novelty, among them. "Fountain of Arethusa," by Szymanowski, that outdoes Debussy for impressionism, the Bach aria on low notes that give the illusion of being an octave lower than they really are, along with Mozart's Rondo, and some Kreisler pieces completed the day.

W. P. T.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street—One-man exhibition of marines and landscapes by Giragos Der Garabedian. Through Nov. 16.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Collection of oils, pastels and charcoal drawings by Patricia Marshall Tate. Through Nov. 25.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Raymond J. Eastwood. Through November.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Pastels and water colors by Margaret Borden Moench. Through Nov. 22.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Character sketches and figurines by Nancy Dyer. Landscapes in water color by H. Anthony Dyer. Through Nov. 15.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by Maud Morgan and John Pike. Through Nov. 16.

Junior League of Boston, Inc., Zero Marlborough Street—Recent water colors by Allan Rohan Crite. Through Nov. 29.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Pieter van Veen. Through Nov. 16. Watercolors by John W. McCoy. Through Nov. 23.

Twentieth Century—Oils and pastels by David Curtis Baker. Through Nov. 28.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Open 9-5 daily except Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Mexican Prints lent by the American National Committee of Engraving. Through Nov. 14.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under 8 not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Special Galleries: Three Centuries of American prints. Through Nov. 16.

Dr. Leichtentritt's Studio

Dr. Hugo Leichtentritt, lecturer on music at Harvard University from 1933 to 1940, formerly for many years in Berlin a famous teacher of composition, has opened a studio in Cambridge, and will accept a limited number of talented students of composition, for private lessons, or in small groups. Dr. Leichtentritt will teach all branches of musical theory and composition, and will also conduct courses in the study of the history of music. Inquiries may be addressed to him at 993 Memorial Drive, Cambridge.

'Seven Sinners'

Another of those South Seas island stories has come to the screen at the Keith Memorial, under the title of "Seven Sinners." This time Marlene Dietrich is the honky-tonk singer who is the central figure of a film produced by Joe Pasternak under the direction of Tay Garnett.

The yarn is an artificial one, that has been arranged to provide an opportunity for Miss Dietrich to sing several songs and to appear in many changes of costume. The title derives from the cafe at which the singer is employed during part of the story. It appears that she has been deported from one island after another, partly as a result of riots caused by her admirers. One such fracas is to be seen at the beginning of the film, and another, recorded at considerable length, marks the conclusion.

In between may be observed her conquest of a junior naval officer who plans to marry her, regardless of the effect on his career, until the Navy and the Governor of the island take steps to prevent it. John Wayne plays the part. There are other vaguely familiar characters. There is a knife-throwing villain set forth by Oscar Homolka. In the offing is a ship's doctor, played by Albert Dekker, drinking to forget an unsuccessful career. Broderick Crawford is an ex-sailor, who follows the singer around as a strong-arm bodyguard. Mischa Auer is likewise in her entourage as an itinerant magician. Billy Gilbert is the perturbed cafe proprietor, worried about the damage that may be done to his property.

The free-for-all at the conclusion of the film justifies his apprehensions. Until that melodramatic flourish the film tends to be on the dull side.

The second feature is "Mexican Spitfire Out West," with Lupe Velez and Leon Errol in the leading roles.

Smeterlin Began Career in Secret

Jan Smeterlin, Polish pianist who is giving a recital in Jordan Hall Wednesday evening, began his musical career in secret. His family thought he was studying law at the University of Vienna until announcement came that he had won the State prize for music and was to be sent to London and Berlin for demonstration recitals. But the announcement brought no joy to the house of Smeterlin. They continued to oppose his musical ambitions as they had in the past and the young man was obliged to finance his piano studies by playing at social functions in Vienna and neighboring cities.

Known widely as interpreter of Chopin, Smeterlin also is a devotee of the moderns. His program Wednesday will include several Chopin works, and some modern compositions. The program follows:

Fantasie Opus 17, C major Schumann
Variations on a theme by Paganini Brahms
Three Mazurkas: Opus 56, No. 3; Opus 6, No. 3; Opus 7, No. 4 Chopin
Two Etudes: Opus 10, No. 2; Opus 25, No. 2 Chopin
Scherzo Opus 54, E major Chopin
Poissons d'or Debussy
Intermezzo from "Carmen" Bizet-Smeterlin
Artist's Life Strauss-Godowsky

Father Takes Part In a Birthday Party

Father took part in a birthday celebration at the Civic Repertory Saturday night without his usual objections to anything out of the regular course of events. He even seemed to enjoy the occasion. And, of course, Mother had a good time.

The excuse for the celebration was the first anniversary of the arrival of "Life with Father" in New York. Three-way telephone communication had been established among the companies acting in the play at the Civic Repertory in Boston, the Empire in New York, and the Blackstone in Chicago; and a brief sketch written by Russel Crouse and Howard Lindsay, authors of the play, was broadcast.

Before the curtain rose in Boston, an explanation of what would take place was given from one of the boxes where a radio microphone was set up. After the first act, the intermission was cut short and the audience recalled early to their seats. Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern, who have the roles of Mother and Father in Boston, had taken their places before the microphone. Lillian Gish and Percy Waram, who have the same roles in Chicago, were heard calling on the telephone. Dorothy Stickney and Mr. Lindsay, who play the parts in New York, joined in the conversation.

Each pair of players had an opportunity to try a bit of new dialogue prepared by the playwrights. Each Mother was pleased by a hint of new costumes. Each Father argued about who should pay the telephone tolls. Elliot Norton in Boston, Burns Mantle in New York, and Ashton Stevens in Chicago spoke briefly in commendation of the play. And Oscar Serlin, the producer, had a few words of his own. To conclude the broadcast, each of the audiences spoke in chorus of greeting to each of the others.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Elmer the Great," by Ring Lardner, starring Joe E. Brown. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Sim Sala Bim," featuring Dante. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Ladies in Retirement," starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:10, 5:30, 9. "Cross Country Romance." 4:10, 7:45.

Fenway—
"East of the River," John Garfield, Brenda Marshall and Marjorie Rambeau. 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 10. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:25, 7:15, 9:25. "Film Concert by Fadewaski." 2:40, 4:45, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 2:30, 5:40, 8:45. "March of Time." 3:45, 6:55, 10:05.

Kenmore—
"Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby, 2, 6:26, 9:45. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. "Dancing on a Dime." Grace MacDonald.

Modern—
"Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50.

Paramount—
"East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. "Always a Bride," Grace MacDonald. 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:45.

B. F. O. Boston—
"That Gang of Mine," Bobby Jordan, Leo Gorcey and Joyce Bryan. 1:15, 3:25, 5:40, 8, 10:05. Stage show: 2:30, 4:45, 7, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40.

South Station Theater—
"Crime Doesn't Pay Series," "Sport—High and Fancy Diving in Slow Motion," "Hobbies That Pay," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 1:35, 4:25, 7:05, 9:50.

Telepix—
Latest European and Election News; Crime-Does-Not-Pay: Pete Smith Novelty; The French Alps; Old Fashioned Slapsticks; The Modern Dance; Disney's Donald Duck and 30 minutes of News Digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Things to Come." 1, 3:35, 6:25, 9:30. "Meet the Wildcat," featuring Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Tremont—
"Queen of Destiny," Ann Neagle. 2, 5:10, 8:25. "They Drive by Night," George Raft. 1, 3:35, 6:45, 10.

Uptown—
"Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Wyoming," with Wallace Beery. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Son of Frankenstein," Boris Karloff "The Haunted House," Continuous 2-11.
Capitol: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 1:25-11.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. "River's End," 2-11.
Regent: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "Alias the Deacon." 1:30-11.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Young People," Shirley Temple. Continuous from 2.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Boom Town," and Argentine Nights. 2 and 8.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 3:30, 8:40, 9:50.
Brookline Village: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2, 5:45, 9:30. "Dance Girl, Dance." 4, 7:45.
Cleveland Circle: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous from 2-11.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous 1 to 11.
Harvard: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "A Chump at Oxford." Continuous 2-11.
University: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "I Married Adventure," Osa Martin. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.
CHARLESTOWN — Thomson Square: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Laughing at Danger." Continuous.
DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr, 1:40, 5:36, 9:17. "The Quarterback." 4:09, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. "Queen of Destiny," 2 and 8.
Franklin Park: "Boom Town," Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 3:10, 9:25. "The Quarterback." 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 2, 4:01, 9:22. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 4:07, 7:48.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Captain Caution." 1:45 and 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "I Love You Again" and "Sporting Blood." 2 and 7:45.
Park: "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman," "Babies for Sale." 1:30 and 7:30.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 2:38, 5:25, 8:10. "Yesterday's Heroes," Robert Sterling. 1:25, 4:11, 6:57, 9:43.
Hyde Park: "Girl From God's Country," Chester Morris. "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot." 1:45 and 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Ramparts We Watch." "The Quarterback." 1:45 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 2:30, 8:15. "The Captain Is a Lady." 4:05, 9:50.
MALDEN—Granada: "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 2:35, 5:55, 9:15.
Mystic: "Dance Girl, Dance." 1:55, 8:20. "Flowing Gold." 3:30, 6:50, 9:55.
Maplewood: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "Laughing at Danger." 1:45 and 7.
Orpheum: "Tom Brown's Schooldays," Freddie Bartholomew. "Golden Gloves," Jean Cagney. 1:45 and 7.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 3:56, 7:51. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. 1:40, 5:35, 9:30.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. "Golden Fleecing." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Cross Country Romance." 3 and 6:45.
MELROSE — Melrose: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Ladies Must Live," Wayne Morris. 2 and 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Sky Murder." Walter Pidgeon. 2 and 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Ramparts We Watch." "Public Deb No. 1." Continuous from 2 to 11.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "I Want a Divorce." 1-11
NORWOOD—Norwood: "Strike Up the Band," "The Baron and the Rose," "What's Your I. Q.?" "March of Time."
QUINCY—Quincy: "Rangers of Fortune." "Comin' Round the Mountain."
Strand: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.
REVERE—Boulevard: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. "The Quarterback." 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. "The Quarterback." 2 and 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "River's End." 2-11.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Return of Frank James." "Sporting Blood," R. Young. 2 and 9:30.
Davis Square: "My Son, My Son." "Lost on the Western Front." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Pride and Prejudice." Greer Garson, "The Great McGinty." 2 and 7:45.
SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray. "Beyond Tomorrow," Charles Winninger. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "Golden Fleecing." 2 and 7:30.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "The Man I Married." Joan Bennett. Continuous from 2.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. 2:35, 8:20.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. 2-11.
WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Irene," Irene Neagle and Ray Milland. "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly and Jon Hall. 2 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. "Marked Men." 2 and 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Young People," Shirley Temple. "Sporting Blood." Continuous from 2.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Ramparts We Watch." "Sporting Blood," R. Young. Continuous from 2-11.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Love You Again," Myrna Loy and William Powell. 2:10, 6:26, 9:33. "The Great McGinty," 2, 5:07, 8:14.

AMUSEMENTS

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Winter Playgrounds of Quebec Ready for Vanguard of Sports Visitors

Laurentian Hills Will Soon Teem With Skiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Quebec's far-flung Laurentian Hills just north of here, with their 1,000-odd miles of charted ski trails, are awaiting the season's first snow with keen anticipation.

The arrival of snow means the arrival of the ski legionnaires whose ever-increasing columns have brought gay color to the Laurentian countryside and increased revenue to its communities.

This year, with exchange rates so favorable to the American visitor, the Laurentians are looking south of the border for a sizable share of the 1940-41 ski traffic.

The winter's first snow enhances this great Laurentian playground as a vacation resort. Attractive during the summer and autumn, this region of mountains, lakes, rivers and streams, excells in beauty when garbed in its winter mantle.

The Laurentian ski country—overnight by rail from Boston or New York City—has developed into one of North America's favorite winter playgrounds. Its major bid for popularity lies in its attractive arrangement, its liberal supply of fine powder snow, its clear winter weather, and hills of all shapes and sizes. There are gentle slopes for beginners, and steep inclines, high jumps and tricky slalom courses for the more seasoned skier. Ski tows, or chair lifts, are standard equipment at the majority of ski centers, and frequent competitions add spice to the annual sports program.

The main zone of ski activity begins at Shawbridge, 40 miles north of Montreal on the Canadian Pacific Railway's scenic line through the Laurentians. The towns of Shawbridge, Piedmont, Mont Rolland, Sts. Marguerite, Val Morin, Val David and Ste. Agathe—all ski capitals in their own right—follow northward along the line at intervals of from two to five miles. Farther north the popular St. Jovite and Mount Tremblant district is also heavily patronized, particularly late in the season when the Quebec Kandahar contest attracts star ski runners from all parts of the East.

This popular Laurentian "ski zone," covering approximately 2,500 square miles, is for the most part composed of open hill country, wooded lakes and farm lands. It is only sparsely inhabited and cross-country skiing can be carried out over a vast area. Ski trails fall into two classes. There are those running for the most part across open country, and serving as conecting links between the various ski centers. Then there are others cut through wooded terrain, also serving as lines of communication, and affording a wide variety of ski running. Many weekend skiers have a habit of leaving the train at one point along the line, and spending the following day skiing back across country for a dozen or so miles, and catching the returning train that much closer to their destination.

Cash Registers Jingle

Business in these once tranquil communities has been stimulated to a remarkable degree, since the advent of the ski legionnaires. The annual snow which once lulled the Laurentian countryside into a deep slumber has set community cash registers jingling with renewed vigor. Summer hotels all along the Laurentian line have been remodeled and equipped to give the visitor the finest accommodation. Even the modest farmhouses that dot the picturesque snowscape have fixed up that "extra room" for the benefit of the visitor from the "South."

If it were possible to assemble in one picture the thousands of happy ski fans who alight from the long Canadian Pacific ski special train on week-ends and holidays alone, more than 143,500 persons would be shown. This is a far cry from the winter of 1927-28 when the railway transported a mere 14,000 ski fans to Laurentian points during the entire season. In those days several hundred skiers constituted a good week-end crowd.

In addition to operating ski trains, the Canadian Pacific has kept the skiing public well informed as to temperatures, snow depths and surface conditions, and provides elaborate colored ski maps covering the entire Laurentian ski zone.

On several occasions special trains have been operated from New York City to points in the Laurentians. This gives the American passenger a chance to board his train in the evening, and wake up the following morning in the midst of the Laurentian ski country. Convenient connections from Boston and other eastern points can also be made at Montreal. These popular services will almost certainly be expanded as increased numbers of Americans continue to take advantage of Laurentian ski trails.

Lac Beauport Popular

Another famous eastern Canadian ski center whose popularity is increasing by leaps and bounds is Lac Beauport, near Quebec City. The lay of the land in ski jargon is just about perfect, while its close proximity to old Quebec City—just 11 miles away—makes it conveniently accessible from the ancient capital.

Although Lac Beauport in the eastern Laurentian area is a comparatively new development, it is already well known to the ski fraternity. It boasts among other things a fine new Chalet recently completed to replace a structure with somewhat restricted facilities. Exceptionally fine ski runs have been cleared on nearby Mount St. Castin where the skier can get started with the first snow. Two of these runs measure 2,200 feet in length and from 100 to 300 feet in breadth, with a vertical drop of 500 feet. Mount Tourbillion also promises the ski visitor plenty of ski action. Jumps, a downhill trail, and slalom courses of championship caliber have combined to make this district one of Lac Beauport's most popular ski fronts. Its praises have also been voiced by members of the International Intercollegiate Ski Meet who have assembled there on more than one occasion.

Canadian Pacific Railway

Winter Carnival!

Above: Amateur skiers try their hand—or perhaps we should say their foot—at winter's most popular sport on a Laurentian slope. Below: Part of the happy crowd which has just emerged from a Canadian Pacific ski train. Last winter such trains carried 143,500 ski enthusiasts to the Laurentian ski zone north of Montreal.

Vivid Episodes Enrich Montreal Annals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Standing atop Mount Royal looking toward the broad St. Lawrence, one would never guess that the spectacle of white stone skyscrapers, steel-woven spans, and factory chimneys had ever been anything but a modern metropolis.

Yet 404 years ago when Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence and stood on this same height, all that was visible was the river, some mountains, and an Indian town of half a hundred log buildings. Even this settlement disappeared soon afterwards.

When Champlain came later in 1611 and started the trading post which eventually grew into a city, there were still no visions of business houses and financial centers.

These visions entirely escaped the subsequent Ville Marie, christened by Paul de Chomeday, Sieur de Maisonneuve, and his little band of religious enthusiasts.

But into the fabric of what is now Canada's mightiest financial, business, industrial, and commercial center is woven all of these distant episodes.

Indian warfare and colonial wars that were visited on the little colony until in 1763 Canada was definitely placed under the British flag—all are an integral part of Montreal. Today many vestiges of its early origin and relics of its glorious past are still to be found.

Lookout Key to Panoramas

From this vantage point high above the city on the slope of Mount Royal is the Lookout, a key to panoramas of city, river, lake, villages, farm lands, and distant hills which compose the picture of Montreal and its setting. In the distance rise St. Bruno, Beloeil, Rougemont, and other mounts while farther still are the Adirondacks of New York and the Green Mountains of Vermont.

Closer are the fertile plains south of the St. Lawrence River; in the middle distance the scene is intersected by the majstic St. Lawrence itself with green St. Helen's isle to the left and the steel tracery of the two-mile-long Harbor bridge which here crosses the river. On the right is the older Victoria bridge leading to St. Lambert and other suburban towns.

Between these bridges lies a portion of Montreal's extensive waterfront with its modern elevators and miles of docks and piers. Prominent against the colorful river stands out the shaft of the Sailor's Memorial, erected in the memory of the heroes of the Navy and Merchant Marine. It is an appropriate setting. Although 1,000 miles from the sea, the City is one of the world's greatest seaports upon which converges the shipping of the Atlantic and the Great Lakes, and the railway traffic of half a continent.

In the foreground is spread part of the City with its maze of streets and multitudinous roofs, some low and humble, others proudly aloft sheltering skyscraper hotels and office buildings. Contrasting with the modern structures are many buildings linked by by-gone times, days of Maisonneuve and the Indians, the Hudson's Bay Company and fur traders.

Here are located the headquarters of the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway two of the largest transportation organizations in the world. There are two universities, McGill and Montreal, and a number of classical and commercial colleges giving higher training in education.

It is a City of churches, more than 250 of practically all religious denominations administering to the people.

English and French journals give home and world news.

At the meeting place of ocean and inland water routes, it is the headquarters of several steamship companies. Air travel boasts of St. Hubert airport where the famous R100 nosed up to the 220-foot mooring mast. Montreal is the financial center of Canada, its commercial metropolis, as well as the points of concentration for hundreds of important industries.

Blending of Old and New

There is a blending of Old World France and modern America. Of never ending interest are the links with the olden days such as the Chateau de Ramezay, one time residence of the Governor of Montreal, residence of General Wooster when American forces held the City in 1775, and now a museum housing many mementos of other days.

Near Bonsecours market is Bonsecours, the Sailor's Church, built in 1771 on the site of the first church erected in 1657. The market itself crowded with vehicles and stands of the habitants selling produce from their fields, provides an ever shifting scene.

The campus of McGill University is the site of Cartier's ancient Indian village of Hochelaga, all vestiges of which have long since disappeared, with the exception of a stone and inscribed tablet.

Montreal also excels in its churches which are many in number and artistic in design both within and without. On Place d'Armes rise the stately towers of Notre Dame. In the twin towers hang 10 bells, one of which is heavier by more than a ton the largest bell in the carillon at Ottawa. It is said to be the largest in America. St. James Church, also, with twin towers flanking its entrance, is likewise a landmark.

The Basilion of St. James is a copy of famous St Peter's, the dome being 70 feet in diameter at the base, and the summit 210 feet above the floor. One of the newest and finest of Montreal's edifices is the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul on Sherbrooke Street, west.

Fine Buildings, Park

In keeping with Montreal's role in commercial, financial and industrial activity, it is natural that it has its share of fine office buildings and hotels. Grace of line, dignity and simplicity of mass are the keynotes of most of the newer structures. The Sun Life, the Aldred, Architects, Dominion Square, Bell Telephone, and Canada Cement, are only a few of the commercial buildings which compete in interest with those of public and municipal institutions. Of the latter the Civic Library, Notre Dame Hospital, the Royal Victoria Hospital, and the Art Gallery will serve as examples.

Lafontaine Park is but one of the exceptional beauty spots set apart for recreation in Montreal. The chief park in the group, however, is Mount Royal, occupying the summit and slopes of the tree-clad mount.

Much time can be spent along the waterfront and harbor, in the financial and theatrical sections, following the scenic drives in and about the City, and the feminine visitor to Montreal will find the shopping section a major attraction.

Entertainment Call Of Soldiers Heard By Little Theaters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Demands made by military centers for diversified entertainment and a public seeking relaxation are credited with causing a marked impetus in the Montreal Little Theater Movement during the 1940-41 season.

Ten groups are operating on a major scale this season, with modern comedy, farce, and light entertainment emphasized.

One interesting branch of the movement is the work of Charles Rittenhouse with the Protestant School Board. Their plans call for from 500 to 600 plays including an original Canadian three-act play by Ruth Dingle. Full use is being made of a portable theater which can be set up in schools lacking suitable facilities. Activities of these players are arousing in the younger generation an increasing interest in the theater.

In its eleventh season operating as a unit of the Canadian Red Cross is the Montreal Repertory Theater, which has six major productions scheduled for the season. The Mont Royal Theater Français, specializing in the performance of light French comedy, has made rapid advances toward developing a favorable audience of French theatergoers.

The Royal Bank Players is now in its twelfth year as a nonsubsidized self-supporting group. George Simpson, Founder and Director, continues in the same capacity. This year's activity is devoted chiefly to a mobile unit for presentation of sketches and one-set plays for the entertainment of Army, Navy, and Air Force formations.

The Tirnity Players has just entered their forty-fourth season. During the World War they played to thousands of troops in the basement of the old Trinity Church, Montreal. Basil Donn has directed the Trinity Players for 15 years. Fifty per cent of the net proceeds secured will be donated to Ladies' Auxiliaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

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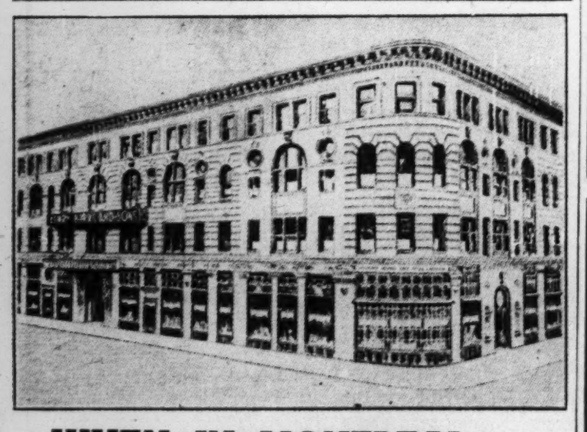

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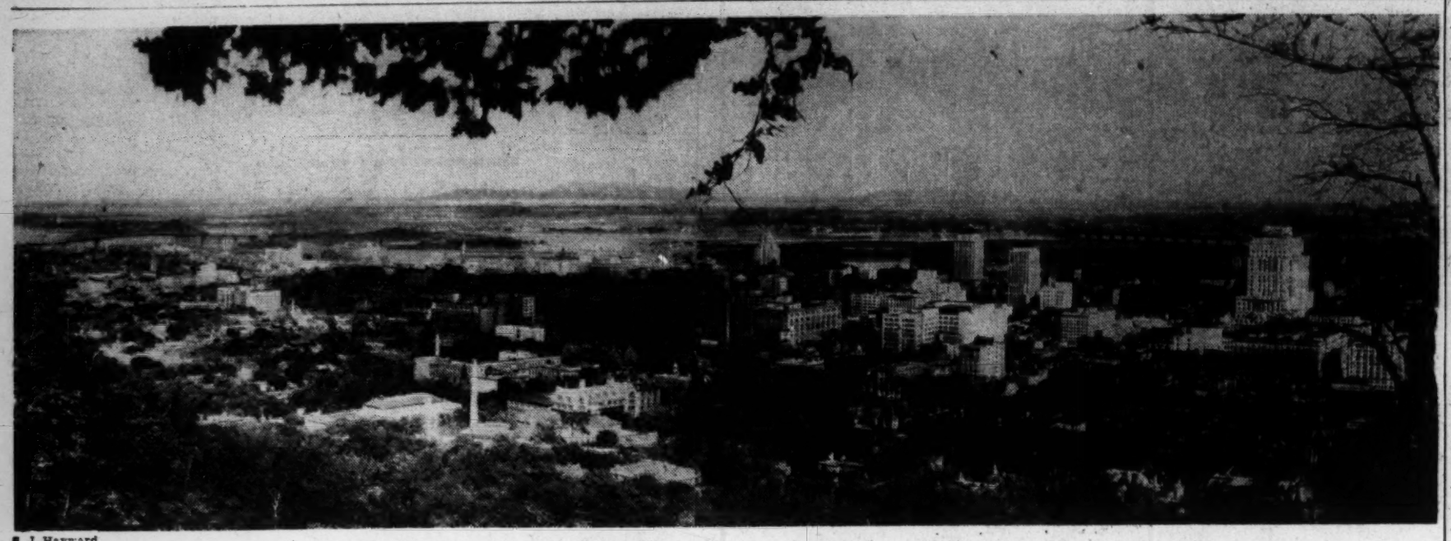

B. J. Hayward

Where the Old and the New Stride Side by Side in the Paths of Business and Civic Progress

Montreal, 1,000 miles from the sea, is nevertheless one of the most important centers through which Canadian supplies pass on their way to Great Britain. Though pillars of white stone with windows in them now testify to fast-moving times, many historic landmarks bring remembrance of humble beginnings.

Montreal Acts as Funnel for War Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—As financial, shipping, and industrial center of Canada, Montreal might be justly described as a hub of Canada's great war effort. It is also a funnel through which much of Canada's vast supply program is finding its way to Britain.

The war effort has stimulated Montreal's activity to boom proportions. Financial clearings have reached a point higher than in any other city of Canada. Industrial production has reached new peaks. Real estate is experiencing a boom. Shipping has surpassed previous records. In short, Montreal is riding the crest of the war effort wave.

By reason of its position at the junction of inland and ocean transportation, Montreal occupies a unique position among the ports of this continent. The harvest from millions of acres of wheat and grain lands of the West and the agricultural, mineral and forest products of Canada pass through here. Montreal today is one of the largest and undoubtedly one of the busiest ports in the world. Its equipment and facilities are comparable to any and it is claimed that Montreal can transfer a cargo of grain more speedily than any other port.

Although great secrecy is maintained as to the movements of incoming and outgoing ships it is easy to understand that war has caused greater activity than ever in shipping. This activity coupled with the fact that shipbuilding plants are operating at capacity near Montreal, and that war orders covering everything from soldiers' uniforms to tanks, are keeping factories working day and night and seven days a week has greatly stimulated industry, business, and commerce.

Keeping pace with this activity are public services of the city, supplied by the Bell Telephone Company, the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, and the Montreal Tramways Company. The latter firm is the only street railway company operating on the Island of Montreal. The telephone company provides complete local and long distance telephone service as well as Trans-Atlantic service. Gas and electricity are supplied in 47 municipalities, including Greater Montreal, by Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, a privately owned utliity company.

Its field of service covers an area of 250 square miles and it serves a population of 1,347,900. One indication of the prosperity of these services is reflected in Montreal's financial market where clearings today are the largest of any city in Canada—about one third of the total of the largest clearing houses of the Dominion.

Boom in Real Estate

Owing to greatly increased industrial activities due to vast war orders being placed with Canadian firms by the British and Canadian Governments, Montreal and the surrounding districts are experiencing a real estate boom.

There is a great shortage of houses for industrial workers and rents have soared so high in some industrial and military districts, that it has been found necessary by the Federal Government to appoint a Rentals Administrator. In some cases landlords have been violating the law by accepting higher rents than were charged the first of the year.

The City of Verdun, adjoining Montreal, is experiencing a building boom. Modern residences are rapidly being erected for industrial workers employed in the district. Real estate assesed value for Montreal for the year ending April 30, 1940, was $1,245,526,539.

Montreal being a railroad center is also very busy handling war material and sinews of war generally, besides transferring thousands of troops to and from the various training centers, many of which are located a few miles from the city. Montreal is served by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways, the head offices of which are located here; the latter being owned by the Government. A number of United States railways reach the city by means of the facilities afforded by the Canadian roads.

Jump in Car Loadings

To give some idea of how the war has affected car loadings, in the week ending Oct. 28, carloadings on Canadian railways were at the second highest level this year—64,379 cars compared with 59,903 cars a year ago, and the previous high for this year of 64,522 set in the week ended Oct. 12. Cumulated total for all Canada up to Oct. 26 was 2,296,660 cars against 2,081,899 on the corresponding date last year.

Another yardstick as regards increased activity due to the war in business, industry, and commerce in Montreal is shown in income tax revenues. Income tax receipts for October for all Canada were more than twice for the same month last year. Net collections for October were $9,557,703, an increase of $5,077,364 over the figures for October, 1939. During the seven months' period April 1 to Oct. 31, 1940, income tax revenue amounted to $153,209,950 as against $111,507,162 collected in the corresponding months last year, a net increase of $41,702,788. A statement of collections shows Montreal second on the list with collections totaling $41,056,421, an increase of $10,868,888.

Chateau de Ramezay Historic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Probably no building still standing in Montreal today exudes more of the city's history than the low, rambling building known as the Chateau de Ramezay.

The City has changed its outward appearance considerably since those days in the early eighteenth century when the Chateau came into existence.

With only 6,000 inhabitants, Montreal was a walled city, entirely surrounded by fortification walls of stone masonry. Growth was at first slow.

At the time of the cession of Canada by France to Britain in 1760 Quebec was still the larger and more important center. Thirty years later Montreal's population had grown only to about 9,000, but at this time its rapid growth began. In 1817 the population was almost doubled to 16,000 and the wall fortifications with their famous Recollet and Quebec gates disappeared to make more room. Hills were leveled to fill in swampy sections and the city presented an almost completely changed appearance.

In the midst of this development, however, the Chateau de Ramezay still stood with its original massive well-built stone walls, arched cellars, and hewn elm beams without joists. Its builder, Chevalier Claude de Ramezay, was the last French military governor of Montreal. La Compagnie des Indes, a French trading company, used it as a fur warehouse and in 1774 the British Government took it over to be used as "Government House" for many years.

During the American Revolution in 1777 while the Americans were in possession of Montreal for a year, Benjamin Franklin and his delegation housed themselves in the Chateau. It was in the following year that Fernand Mesplets, brought over from France by Mr. Franklin, started to print the first Montreal newspaper, the Gazette.

The Chateau de Ramezay from this time on saw varied service. It was a military headquarters during the War of 1812; a meeting place of a special council to deal with disturbances in 1837 and a Parliament building in 1849. Still later it became a courthouse, a building in which Laval University classes were held, the home of the first normal school here, and in 1894 was sold to the City of Montreal by the Provincial Government. In the following year it was turned over to its present curators, the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, to be maintained as a public museum and portrait gallery. Montreal's population has grown from 200,000 to over 1,200,000 in the intervening 50 years.

'Calling Montreal . . .'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The voice of Montreal travels 13,775,000 miles every day, or nearly 551 times around the earth.

In other words there are 1,500,000 local telephone calls in Montreal every day and each of these calls uses an average of 7¼ miles of wire. If one person made that many calls and each call lasted three minutes it would take ten years and ten months, with no time out for eating and sleeping.

During the 64 years which have elapsed since Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, there have been 17,000 improvements which were considered important enough to require patents. Eleven freight cars would be needed to hold one piece of each kind of telephone equipment manufactured today for the Bell Telephone Company.

Today this research organization employs 4,800 persons and 2,600 of these are trained, scientific research experts working with the express purpose of giving the best possible telephone service at the lowest possible cost.

There are over 187,000 telephones in Montreal. If each telephone user wished to talk to one other person only, and never to anyone else, the switching problem would be simple. But a satisfactory voice path has to be provided between any two telephones. This means that there are 17,484,583,500 possible connections.

New Highway Links Montreal to Mine Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Piercing 159 miles of virgin bush and lake country, engineers have completed the first direct highway link between Montreal and the Province's rich mineral fields in its northern wilderness.

The new highway starts near Mont Laurier, 169 miles northwest of Montreal and winds on through undeveloped forest and lake regions to the newly opened mining area, the home of Noranda, Siscoe, Malartic and Val d'Or gold mines.

A Selling Point

Its chief selling point is that it cuts in half the distance by road from Senneterre to Montreal. Most of the construction work on this highway was undertaken while Canada was at war. Since the highway was officially opened September 24, an average of over 200 trucks and cars daily have been over it.

The new highway is already having a very direct influence on economic affairs in the North, and Montreal will soon be reaping a rich harvest from a field which had previously flowed to Toronto and other Ontario centers. Huge trucks are carrying on a daily service with the mining country. These trucks carry foodstuffs and a wide range of materials over a route which now establishes Montreal as the closest big city to the area.

Has Mayor and Council

Val d'Or, which is 344 miles from Montreal, has a Mayor and Council, but is under the direct management of the Quebec Municipal Commission. It is anticipated that when the war is over there will be a big boom in this territory opened up by the highway constructed during wartime. Investors will be able to take a week-end to visit the district and look over the mines. They will be more familiar with the mining stocks they are buying. The great buying power of Val d'Or district in which Montreal is so vitally interested is shown in the fact that last year the mining pay roll was over $4,000,000.

The story of Val d'Or parallels the mushroom growth of many prosperous towns of Canada's mining areas. In August 1935 it was a backwood wilderness. Strikes had already been made, prospectors knew the country. Suddenly the boom started. Harricana Amalgamated owned the property, developed the town, divided it into lots and streets and set up an auction sale. There were 10 log cabins and less than 50 people. Almost overnight the town took shape, houses and buildings went up in all directions. Val d'Or's population at the end of 1935 had reached 1,200, valuations totaled $391,000. It doubled its population during the next year and by 1937 its status changed from a village to a town.

Care was taken that the town was properly laid out. Waterworks, drainage, lighting, and other services were installed, the present water source having a yield of 600,000 gallons an hour. 1937 saw the population move to 4,000; the following year it was 6,000; and last year it reached the 8,000 mark as valuations had multiplied to the extent of $3,139,045. It continues to grow. A $90,000 Roman Catholic school is in process of construction, to supplement the eight-room Protestant building. Motion picture houses provide ample entertainment scope. Even a night club with Montreal principals and tuxedoed waiters finds its place and patronage.

Montreal will be doing a lot of business in the next few years in this district as it is far closer geographically than Toronto. There are some 90,000 persons in this Northern Quebec region and the population is growing steadily. Montreal is only 12 hours driving from Val d'Or.

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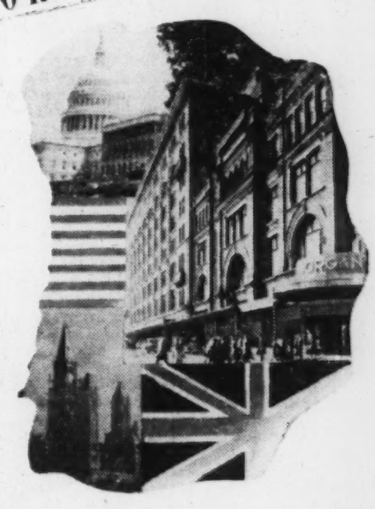
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The Home Forum

A Seasonal Survey

As SUMMER merges into autumn, the lover of the open, especially if he is interested in some special locality, is prompted to make a mental survey of the season's happenings in his immediate surroundings. To recall the pleasant experiences of the long summer days, to recount the incidents which have been most productive of golden returns, is both a pleasing and profitable experience; pleasing because it revives moments of joyful entertainment from the various aspects of nature with which he is environed; profitable because it is anotner draft upon nature's largess, a bounty which is as immeasurable as it is priceless, if only one understands how to collect it.

* * *

The summer brought to Apple Blossom, in addition to its customary experiences, others that were unusual. The bird population was increased in numbers and some eighteen varieties found nesting sites about the place. A chipping sparrow built its dainty nest in the rose bush over my study door; another sparrow reared its second brood in the foliage of a long limb of the Wright Elm which shades its roof; and a robin made its summer home in a luxuriant cedar near by. Robins, catbirds, meadow larks, bobolinks, song sparrows, at least three varieties of flycatchers, flickers, and summer yellow birds all found happy homes about the lawns, fields, and meadow. Redwing blackbirds built in the willows just across the brook; bluebirds and tree swallows returned again to their accustomed boxes.

House wrens accepted the cozy little tenements especially provided for them. One of these lovely little sprites chose the rustic box suspended from a limb of the apple tree wnich shades the front porch. During the months of spring and summer its vibrant notes were heard from morning till night, sometimes becoming so loud as to disturb the conversation of those on the porch. It was, however, a definite joy to be entertained by this most active little creature at our meals in the open; and the energy put forth by this faithful mother in caring for her brood was truly astonishing. Rarely did she fail, after dropping some delicacy into a waiting throat, to pause long enough to pour out her gratitude in a burst of melodious notes, not, perhaps, definitely musical, but invariably vibrant with the joy of life and its blessings. This was kept up until September was waning, and when they moved away we felt a definite sense of loss. Something had departed from the summer chorus which had added greatly to our pleasure.

* * *

The most outstanding contribution of the summer made by our feathered tenants, however, was the nesting of a pair of hummingbirds on a low limb of the maple tree by the front door. We had seen these feathered mites flitting about the early blooms in the latter part of May, but it was not until mid-June that the gardener, with a show of excitement, conveyed the glad news that he had found the nest. What a tiny receptacle for the rearing of a brood! Scarcely more than an inch across, it perched on the top of the branch, conspicuous enough when once it had been discovered but so much like a knot in appearance as to escape any but the keenest eyes. It was lined with plant down and decorated with lichens, the better to conceal it. It was really a work of art, an art sprung from a type of intelligence which, for lack of a better name, is usually termed "instinct."

The two pearly white eggs were the size of peas. During the process of incubation, we avoided the place as much as possible and yet every day from a window looked to see if the little mother was faithfully performing her duty. As she sat on the nest, rather than in it, the leaves of a sheltering branch gently stroked her opalescent back, and when the strong winds blew, she kept her place as serenely as in the calmest weather. Not once did we see the male near the nest. Rarely was he in evidence about the place. But when he flitted among the flowers, the glint of his ruby throat was like the flash of a beautiful jewel. There is no more elegant creature in the bird kingdom than the male ruby-throat.

* * *

Then came the tiny fledglings, scarcely larger than flies, in coats of black down. The little mother was all attention. During all the hours of daylight she was extracting nectar from the flowers, transferring it to the gaping throats of her tiny offspring. Blooms of the glads and petunias were her chief source of supply, and she wrought busily in the round of her maternal duties.

The young grew apace. It seemed they expanded day by day. The little bills extended until they reached over the wall of nest like black needles. The dark coats took on a sheen of delicate green, and presently two full-grown hummingbirds filled the nest to overflowing. Then one morning, as we made our accustomed inspection, the nest was empty. Careful observation indicated that the mother had taken them to the lilac hedge where the thick cover furnished them the desired protection. In and out flitted the anxious parent still bent upon meeting her obligations.

Then in late September we missed them. They had taken up the long journey to the sunny tropics where flowers bloom throughout the year, insuring a bounteous food supply. An idyl of the summer was ended. More than once we went to the empty nest, perhaps with a silent prayer that He who keeps the sparrow from falling should care for these dainty nestlings, in whose life history we had been so keenly interested. We frankly admitted that we missed the presence of these tiny mites whose advent and development we had watched so earnestly and, withal, with so much of affection.

One may well ponder the life story of these fragile creatures who cover perhaps two thousand or more miles of a migratory journey twice a year in passing to and fro between their winter and summer homes. An irresistible urge guides them, and a bounteous nature provides for their needs on the way. There is a precious lesson to be learned from the feathered minstrels who come annually to brighten and happify our lives, a lesson of faith and courage, of activity and ceaseless joy from an unfettered life in the open.

* * *

The severe drought which the countryside in general experienced during midsummer brought no harm to Apple Blossom. The brook furnished its limitless supply of water for trees and shrubs and flowers and lawn, all of which prospered beyond their accustomed standard. The severe frost of late August which did much harm in other locations did not touch us with its blighting breath. Not until late September did the temperature touch the point of freezing, and then came the blaze of autumn glory which we believe excelled in brilliancy any panorama that had gone before. We count it fortunate that, with the fading of blooms in the garden, the forest colors furnish such charming substitutes. Truly the bounty of nature is beyond measure.

When the days shortened, we returned to the city with grateful hearts, our mental galleries filled with innumerable pictures of the summer glory, to look forward with a lively glow of expectancy to the coming of spring.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

By Courtesy of the Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LEGEND OF THE GULLS AND THE LOCUSTS": *A Pastel Drawing by Mahonri Young*

CLASSED UNDER the heading "Drawings of the Harness," this study by Mahonri Young was shown recently in a retrospective exhibition of his work. Mahonri Young is an eminent American artist who models, paints, draws, and etches. A grandson of Brigham Young, he was brought up in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he was born. He studied at the Art Student's League in New York and at Julian Academy in Paris, but did not remain abroad as did so many American artists of his generation. On the contrary, he came back to depict the people and folkways of his native land. No one has presented the West with more conviction; perhaps no one has portrayed our American Indians with more understanding.

Mr. Young has not restricted himself to special types of models or specific localities. His eye is quick to observe, his hand responsive. His drawing shows years of practice; and, no matter how sketchy it appears to the eye, qualifies the contour or form explicitly. In his sculptures especially, he reveals his capacity to condense an idea in a forceful summary way.

Such pastel drawings as this Mr. Young refuses to call sketches; he prefers the designation "study," for, so far as he is concerned, the drawing says everything. It is not merely a means toward an end.

Ready for Slumber

Last night a November rain
Aided the sleepy garden
In making ready for slumber;
Plucked leaves from the elm and placed them
Over the Shasta daisy,
Over the red pronged lily,
Over the wilding rose.
Tucked willow leaves into corners
Where the poppy long has been resting;
Tucked them into the edges,
Warm and into the edges,
Where the phlox stood at summer's noon.

MERAB EBERLE

Preparation for Winter

Now, falls run dry and streams whose beds
were scored
By fingers of blue ice, lie still beneath what
breeze
Is wont to try them. Cones have left the trees
By mutual accord and squirrels afford
Themselves discarded kernels, fearing stored
Supplies too scanty for a winter's ease.
Wisdom has scattered birds before the freeze
And nature thickened pelts to be frost-
hoared.

Coming upon this place in one month's time
One would not know it, though it be traced
well
On map and memory against return.
This trail will be a maze enlaced with rime
And every brittle limb will strike a bell
Above each deer who stamps the dreaming
fern.

EDITH OGDEN

Vesuvius in Its Glory

THE AIR WAS filled with the odor of orange-blossoms and the grape-flower, the glowing west hao grown purple and wine-hued while a ruddy glow flashed here and there most unaccountably over the heavens; but as we doubled the point and came out on Posilippo, we discovered the cause of it.—Vesuvius was in flames!

"An eruption!" cried Philip; "At last, we shall see Vesuvius in its glory."

We had been hoping for this event during all our stay in Naples. There had been every sign of an eruption for months, and now, to our great joy, it had come; for, as it was unaccompanied by any destructive earthquakes, and seemed a peaceable display of the mountain's glorious powers, we felt no compunctions at rejoicing over it. Vesuvius looked grandly, as we rode briskly along the road facing it. Heavy columns of fiery vapor arose, touched on the edges by the moonlight, and streams of fire glided, snake-like, down the mountain-sides. . . .

The mountain seemed simply like a huge overflowing vase of fire; a beautiful and glorious spectacle, rather than a thing of terror and ruin; and so unlike the ordinary idea of Vesuvius in action, that we almost forgot its power to do harm. The flames and lava-streams did not pour from the summit, but from the sides. We afterwards learned that new craters have formed around it, and from these came streaming down the fiery rivers; there were two beautiful currents, which we could see, of the most exquisite fire-color, not sulphurous-hued, but mellow and almost rosy.

After the first expressions of gratification we said little, but looked on the beautiful mountain with indescribable, half-bewildered feelings, such as one has in a vivid dream; it seemed like some scene from a fairy tale of gnomes and mountain spirits,—some gorgeous, impossible vision of childhood, made real and possible.

Great phenomena of any kind are rarely seen under favorable circumstances; but surely our first sight of Vesuvius in flames could not have been more happily arranged. —From "St. Martin's Summer," by Anne H. M. Brewster (1866).

Without Beginning and Without End

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MOTHER and her son stood watching the changing hues of an early spring sunset. The son seemed to be facing an insurmountable grief, resulting from the passing of a loved one, and the mother was endeavoring to comfort him and awaken him from a sense of loss. As they silently watched that ever beautiful phenomenon of departing day, the sun disappeared. Instantly great shafts of light shot upward, illuminating the scurrying clouds, and spreading a soft glow over the landscape, hitherto gray in approaching twilight. The mother pointed to the radiant beams as evidence that though the sun had disappeared from their vision, it was still emitting light. The afterglow, softening the landscape and gaily bedecking the clouds, proclaimed the undimmed radiance of that light.

Using this material phenomenon as an illustration, the mother endeavored to awaken the young man's thought to see that man, the child of God, cannot depart from Life, for Life, God, is ever present. If loved ones are apparently lost, the obscuration is due to limited mortal vision. Therefore, notwithstanding the testimony of this limited sense of things, life, which reflects divine Principle, Life, flows on in unbroken continuity. As this realization dawned upon the bereaved one, all the thoughts of beauty, love, and life which had hitherto seemed so far away, were seen to be ever-present realities. The gloom of grief receded, and the truth was glimpsed that God's children are tenderly enfolded and sustained in the bliss of indestructible Life.

Such is the healing message of undefeated and undefeatable Life which Christian Science brings to the sorrowing heart. Discovered by Mary Baker Eddy and revealed to a troubled world, this Science is the revelation of divine Truth. It is the Comforter which Christ Jesus promised should lead "into all truth." Of the need to understand the unbroken continuity of Life, Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 69), "Spiritually to understand that there is but one creator, God, unfolds all creation, confirms the Scriptures, brings the sweet assurance of no parting, no pain, and of man deathless and perfect and eternal." Of individual identity, she says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 103), "In Science, form and individuality are never lost, thoughts are outlined, individualized ideas, which dwell forever in the divine Mind as tangible, true substance, because eternally conscious."

What a blessed revelation! What comfort and hope for the bereaved! For spiritually to understand God as the only creator unfolds our true identity and that of our loved ones, as wholly spiritual. We begin to see that the goodness, love, and life which identified them to us are immortal. True identity is indestructible because it is the reflection of God, the individualized idea which dwells "forever in the divine Mind." Reflecting its divine Principle or Life, true identity is continuous; it is from everlasting to everlasting. Thus scientific Christianity shows that for true identity there is no annihilation.

Without beginning and without end, fetterless Life, reflected by man, is the import of Christ Jesus' glorious triumph over the tomb. Speaking of the Christ, which he revealed and manifested, he said (John 8:58), "Before Abraham was, I am;" and he also said (John 2:19), "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up." After the tragedy on Calvary he proved that his apparent annihilation was unreal. To the incredulous disciples who "supposed that they had seen a spirit," he said, "Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I myself: handle me, and see: for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see me have" (Luke 24:37, 39). He knew that because of the omnipresence and omnipotence of divine Principle, human belief was powerless to harm or to destroy.

Christian Science uplifts thought from matter to Spirit, thus bringing peace and healing. Awakening from the mesmerism of grief and loss to the calm assurance of life eternal, one finds true comfort, and can share it with those who mourn. What glorious reassurance to know that because man, God's idea, is held forever in Life, real consciousness never lapses into unconsciousness, and life never ends in death! Reflecting divine Principle, God's man forever treads the lofty heights of Life, knowing no beginning and no ending.

Let us think constructively of all who have passed from our sight, knowing that Life is eternal. We can do much for ourselves and others by courageously facing the tasks of today in the serene confidence that all true individuality is immortal. Looking to Love and Life as the origin and ultimate of all that really exists, we shall sooner grasp the import of Mrs. Eddy's profound words (Science and Health, p. 266): "Man is the idea of Spirit; he reflects the beatific presence, illuming the universe with light. Man is deathless, spiritual. He is above sin or frailty. He does not cross the barriers of time into the vast forever of Life, but he coexists with God and the universe."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

ΑΝΕΥ ΑΡΧΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΕΥ ΤΕΛΟΥΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Μία μητέρα καὶ ὁ υἱός της ἐκάθηντο ἀποθαυμάζοντες τὰς μεταβαλλομένας ἀποχρώσεις μίας ἐαρινῆς δύσεως. Ὁ υἱὸς ἐφαίνετο νὰ παλαίῃ μὲ μίαν ἀνυπέρβλητον λύπην, προελθοῦσαν ἀπὸ τὸν θάνατον ἑνὸς ἀγαπημένου προσώπου, ἡ δὲ μητέρα προσπαθοῦσα νὰ τὸν παρηγορήσῃ καὶ νὰ τὸν κάμῃ νὰ ἀποτιναξῃ τὸ συναισθημα τοῦ χαμοῦ. Ἐνῶ ἀπεθαύμαζαν σωπηλὰ τὸ πάντοτε ὡραῖον αὐτὸ φαινόμενον τῆς ἡμέρας ποὺ ἔφευγε, ὁ ἥλιος ἐξηφανίσθη. Ἀμέσως μεγάλαι δέσμαι ἀκτίνων φωτὸς ἐτινάχθησαν πρὸς τὰ ἄνω, φωτίζουσαι τὰ φεύγοντα νέφη καὶ ἁπλώνουσαι μίαν ἁπαλὴν ἀνταύγειαν εἰς τὸ τοπεῖον ποὺ ἦτο μέχρι τότε φαιὸν ἐπὶ τῇ προσεγγίσει τοῦ λυκόφωτος. Ἡ μητέρα ἔβλεπε τὰς φωτεινὰς ἀκτῖνας ὡς τεκμήριον ὅτι μολονότι ὁ ἥλιος εἶχεν ἐξαφανισθῇ ἀπὸ τὴν ὄψιν των, ἐξηκολούθει νὰ ἐκπέμπῃ φῶς. Τὸ λυκόφως, ἁπαλύνον τὸ τοπεῖον καὶ στολίζον μὲ χαροπὰς ἀποχρώσεις τὰ σύνεφα, διεκήρυττε τὴν ἀθόλωτον ἀκτινοβολίαν τοῦ φωτὸς αὐτοῦ.

Χρησιμοποιοῦσα τὸ ὑλικὸν αὐτὸ φαινόμενον ὡς παράδειγμα, ἡ μητέρα προσεπάθησε νὰ ἐξυπνήσῃ τὴν σκέψιν τοῦ νέου διὰ νὰ ἰδῇ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος, τὸ παιδὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ, δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ φύγῃ ἀπὸ τὴν Ζωήν, διότι ἡ Ζωή, ὁ Θεός, εἶναι πάντοτε παροῦσα. Ἐὰν ἀγαπημένα πρόσωπα φαίνεται ὅτι χάνονται, ἡ συσκότισις ὀφείλεται εἰς τὴν περιωρισμένην θνητὴν ὅρασιν. Ἑπομένως, παρὰ τὴν μαρτυρίαν τῆς περιωρισμένης αὐτῆς αἰσθήσεως τῶν πραγμάτων, ἡ ζωή, ποὺ ἀντανακλᾶ τὴν θείαν Ἀρχήν, Ζωήν, ρέει μὲ ἀδιάσπαστον συνέχειαν. Μόλις ἡ κατανόησις αὐτὴ ἀνέτειλλεν εἰς τὴν σκέψιν τοῦ ἀπορφανισθέντος, ὅλαι αἱ σκέψεις τῆς ὡραιότητος, τῆς ἀγάπης, καὶ τῆς ζωῆς ποὺ ἐφαίνοντο μέχρι τότε τόσον μακράν, τοῦ παρουσιάσθησαν ὡς πάντοτε παροῦσαι πραγματικότητες. Ἡ κατήφεια τῆς θλίψεως ὑπεχώρησε, καὶ τὸν ἐφώτισεν ἡ ἀλήθεια ὅτι τὰ τέκνα τοῦ Θεοῦ τὰ ἀγαλλιάζει καὶ τὰ ὑποστηρίζει εἰς τὴν μακαριότητά της ἡ ἀκατάστρεπτη Ζωή.

Τέτοιο εἶναι τὸ θεραπευτικὸν μήνυμα τῆς ἀνίκητης καὶ μὴ δυναμένης νὰ νικηθῇ Ζωῆς ποὺ ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη φέρει εἰς τὴν θλιμμένην καρδίαν. Ἀνακαλυφθεῖσα ἀπὸ τὴν Mary Baker Eddy καὶ ἀποκαλυφθεῖσα εἰς ἕνα ταραγμένον κόσμον, αὐτὴ ἡ Ἐπιστήμη εἶναι ἡ ἀποκάλυψις τῆς θείας Ἀληθείας. Εἶναι ὁ Παράκλητος ποὺ ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ὑπεσχέθη ὅτι θὰ ὁδήγει "εἰς πᾶσαν τὴν ἀλήθειαν." Περὶ τῆς ἀνάγκης τοῦ νὰ ἐννοήσωμεν τὴν ἀδιάσπαστον συνέχειαν τῆς Ζωῆς, ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει εἰς τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 69), "Τὸ ἐννοεῖν πνευματικῶς ὅτι ὑπάρχει μόνον ἕνας δημιουργός, Θεός, ἀναπτύσσει ἅλην τὴν δημιουργίαν, ἐπιβεβαιώνει τὰς Γραφάς, φέρει τὴν γλυκεῖαν βεβαιότητα ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχει χωρισμός, οὔτε πόνος, καὶ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἀθάνατος καὶ τέλειος καὶ αἰώνιος." Περὶ ἀτομικῆς ταυτότητος, λέγει εἰς τὸ "Miscellaneous Writings" (Ἀναμίκτα, σ. 103), "Εἰς τὴν Ἐπιστήμην ἡ μορφὴ καὶ ἡ ἀτομικότης οὐδέποτε χάνονται, αἱ σκέψεις εἶναι σχεδιασμέναι, ἀτομικευμέναι ἰδέαι, αἱ ὁποῖαι κατοικοῦν διαπαντὸς εἰς τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν ὡς ἄπτυ, ἀληθινὴ οὐσία ἐπειδὴ εἶναι αἰωνίως συνειδηταί."

Τὶ εὐλογημένη ἀποκάλυψις! Τὶ παρηγορία καὶ ἐλπὶς διὰ τὸν ἀπορφανισθέντα! Διότι τὸ νὰ ἐννοήσωμεν τὸν Θεὸν ὡς τὸν μόνον δημιουργὸν ἀναπτύσσει τὴν ἀληθινὴν μας ταυτότητα καὶ τὴν ταυτότητα τῶν ἀγαπημένων μας, ὡς ἐντελῶς πνευματικήν. Ἀρχίζομεν νὰ βλέπωμεν ὅτι ἡ καλωσύνη, ἡ ἀγάπη, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ποὺ μᾶς συνέδεναν μὲ αὐτούς, εἶναι ἀθάνατοι. Ἡ ἀληθὴς ταυτότης εἶναι ἀκατάστρεπτη ἐπειδὴ εἶναι ἡ ἀντανάκλασις τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἡ ἀτομικευμένη ἰδέα ποὺ κατοικεῖ "διαπαντὸς εἰς τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν." Ἀντιανακλῶσα τὴν θείαν της Ἀρχὴν ἢ Ζωήν, ἡ ἀληθινὴ ταυτότης εἶναι συνεχὴς· εἶναι ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰῶνος καὶ ἕως τοῦ αἰῶνος. Ἔτσι ὁ ἐπιστημονικὸς Χριστιανισμὸς δεικνύει ὅτι διὰ τὴν ἀληθινὴν ταυτότητα δὲν ὑπάρχει ἐκμηδένισις.

"Ἄνευ ἀρχῆς καὶ ἄνευ τέλους, ἀδέσμευτη Ζωή, ἀντανακλωμένη ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, εἶναι ἡ σημασία τοῦ ἐνδόξου θριάμβου τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ τάφου. Ὁμιλῶν περὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, τὸν ὁποῖον ἀπεκάλυψε καὶ ἐξεδήλωσε, εἶπε (κατὰ Ἰωάννην 8:58), "Πρὶν Ἀβραὰμ γενέσθαι, ἐγὼ εἰμί·" ἐπίσης εἶπε (κατὰ Ἰωάννην 2:19), "Λύσατε τὸν ναὸν τοῦτον, καὶ ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις ἐγερῶ αὐτόν." Μετὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ Γολγοθᾶ τραγωδίαν ἀπέδειξεν ὅτι ἡ φαινομενικὴ του ἐκμηδένισις δὲν ἦτο πραγματική. Εἰς τοὺς δυσπίστους μαθητάς ποὺ ὑπέθεσαν ὅτι εἶχαν ἰδῆ φάντασμα, "ἔδοκουν πνεῦμα θεωρεῖν," εἶπε, "ἴδετε τὰς χεῖρας μου καὶ τοὺς πόδας μου, ὅτι ἐγώ εἰμι αὐτός· ψηλαφήσατέ με καὶ ἴδετε· ὅτι πνεῦμα σάρκα καὶ ὀστέα οὐκ ἔχει, καθὼς ἐμὲ θεωρεῖτε ἔχοντα" (κατὰ Λουκᾶν 24:37, 39). "Ἤξευρεν ὅτι ἕνεκα τῆς πανταχοῦ παρουσίας καὶ παντοδυναμίας τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς, ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη δοξασία ἦτο ἀνίσχυρη νὰ τὸν βλάψῃ ἢ νὰ τὸν καταστρέψῃ.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἐξυψώνει τὴν σκέψιν ἐκ τῆς ὕλης πρὸς τὸ Πνεῦμα, φέρουσα ἔτσι εἰρήνην καὶ θεραπείαν. Ἐξυπνῶν κανεὶς ἀπὸ τὸν μεσμερισμὸν τῆς λύπης καὶ τοῦ χαμοῦ εἰς τὴν γαλήνιον βεβαιότητα τῆς αἰωνίου ζωῆς, εὑρίσκει ἀληθινὴν παρηγορίαν, καὶ μπορεῖ νὰ τὴν μοιρασθῇ μὲ ἐκείνους ποὺ πενθοῦν! Τὶ λαμπρὰ ἐξασφάλισις νὰ γνωρίζωμεν ὅτι ἐπειδὴ ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἡ ἰδέα τοῦ Θεοῦ τηρεῖται διαπαντὸς ἐν Ζωῇ, ἡ πραγματικὴ συνείδησις οὐδέποτε περιπίπτει εἰς ἀσυνειδησίαν, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ οὐδέποτε καταλήγει εἰς θάνατον! Ἀντανακλῶν τὴν θείαν Ἀρχήν, ὁ ἄνθρωπος τοῦ Θεοῦ διαπαντὸς βαδίζει εἰς τὰ μεγαλοπρεπῆ ὕψη τῆς Ζωῆς, μὴ γνωρίζων οὔτε ἀρχὴν οὔτε τέλος.

"Ας σκεπτώμεθα ἐποικοδομητικῶς διʼ ἄλους ὅσοι ἔφυγαν ἀπὸ τὴν ὄψιν μας, γνωρίζοντες ὅτι ἡ Ζωὴ εἶναι αἰωνία. Μποροῦμε νὰ κάμωμεν πολλὰ διὰ τὸν ἑαυτόν μας καὶ διʼ ἄλλους μὲ τὸ νὰ ἀντιμετωπίζωμεν μὲ θάρρος τὰ καθήκοντα τῆς σήμερον μὲ τὴν γαλήνιον πεποίθησιν ὅτι πᾶσα ἀληθινὴ ἀτομικότης εἶναι ἀθάνατος. Ἀτενίζοντες εἰς τὴν Ἀγάπην καὶ Ζωὴν ὡς ἀρχὴν καὶ τέλος παντὸς ὄ,τι πράγματι ὑπάρχει, θὰ συλλάβωμεν ταχύτερον τὴν σημασίαν τῶν βαθέων λόγων τῆς Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 266): "Ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ ἰδέα τοῦ Πνεύματος· ἀντανακλᾶ τὴν μακαρίαν παρουσίαν, φωτίζων τὸ σύμπαν μὲ φῶς. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἀθάνατος, πνευματικός. Εἶναι ὑπεράνω ἁμαρτίας ἢ φθαρτότητος. Δὲν περνᾶ τοὺς φραγμοὺς τοῦ χρόνου πρὸς τὸ ἀχανὲς διαπαντὸς τῆς Ζωῆς, ἀλλὰ συνυπάρχει μὲ τὸν Θεὸν καὶ τὸ σύμπαν."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Mr. Chips Takes "Call-Over"

FOR WITH THE new century there settled upon Chips a mellowness that gathered all his developing mannerisms and his oft-repeated jokes into a single harmony. No longer did he have those slight and occasional disciplinary troubles, or feel diffident about his own work and worth. He found that his pride in Brookfield reflected back, giving him cause for pride in himself and his position. It was a service that gave him freedom to be supremely and completely himself. He had won, by seniority and ripeness, an uncharted no-man's land of privilege; he had acquired the right to those gentle eccentricities that so often attack schoolmasters and parsons. He wore his gown till it was almost too tattered to hold together; and when he stood on the wooden bench by Big Hall steps to take call-over, it was with an air of mystic abandonment to ritual. He held the School List, a long sheet curling over a board; and each boy, as he passed, spoke his own name for Chips to verify and then tick off on the list. That verifying glance was an easy and favorite subject of mimicry throughout the School — steel-rimmed spectacles slipping down the nose, eyebrows lifted, one a little higher than the other, a gaze half rapt, half quizzical. And on windy days, with gown and white hair and School List fluttering in uproarious confusion, the whole thing became a comic turn sandwiched between afternoon games and the return to classes.—From "Good-bye, Mr. Chips," by JAMES HILTON. (Boston: Little Brown.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in six languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353, by Mary Baker Eddy). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

Christian Science Sentinel

"To hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Published weekly. Carries short articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and timely information about the Christian Science movement. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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General Court Prepares For Busy Session

Legislative halls spruced up—Organization first problem—State lottery among issues.

The entire corps of 21 General Court officers on Beacon Hill will start tomorrow preparing the House and Senate chambers and the 18 State House hearing rooms for the incoming Legislature.

On Jan. 1 Massachusetts' second biennial session under the constitutional amendment adopted in 1938 will get under way, and before that time all legislative facilities must be put in perfect order.

Only 140 of the 1939-40 House of Representatives and only 27 of the 1939-40 Senate will be returning to Beacon Hill this year, the rest having failed of re-election or having not sought a new term in their old post.

Many New Faces

One hundred new members will be seated in the Lower Branch, but only five new legislators will be seated in the Senate because seven of the incoming members were members of the House last term, while another served in the Senate prior to the 1939-40 session.

Many of the returning House members will be surprised to see the changes wrought in the House of Representatives, for the grime of 40 years has been cleaned from the halls by General Court officers. Many of the old-fashioned lights have also been removed.

The court officers, before the Jan. 1 convening of the Legislature, must again go over these walls and those in the Senate.

Furniture Repaired

In addition a special cabinet maker will make necesary repairs on the House and Senate furniture, while an outside expert is already engaged in polishing desks and chairs.

The first duty of the incoming Legislature will be to organize. Such activities call for the election of a President of the Senate to succeed retiring Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R) of Lexington, and a Speaker of the House, the position now held by Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, as well as the floor leaders in each branch for each party.

Goodwin or Nicholson

Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, Republican Floor Leader in the Senate for the past two years, is expected to be named President of the Senate, although he may have an election struggle with Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham and one or two other members.

Representative Herter probably will win another term as Speaker of the House.

Once organized, the Legislature will be ready for the inauguration of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall unless the forthcoming recount overturns Mr. Saltonstall's re-election and makes Paul A. Dever the Chief Executive.

A number of legislative proposals is expected to flood the House and Senate before the Jan. 11 deadline for filing of bills. After that date the members must obtain a four-fifths vote in the House for admission of their proposals.

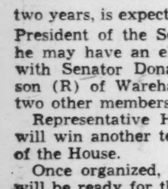
Probably one of the major issues will be that to establish a state lottery to finance increased old age assistance benefits, inasmuch as the voters in 30 of the 40 Senatorial districts voted "yes" on a public opinion question on a proposed State lottery.

Furthermore, a drive to repeal legalized betting on horse and dog racing is expected as well as a campaign for a constitutional amendment to abolish biennial legislative sessions.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional rain tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight with lowest temperature about 50 degrees; moderate southerly winds.



Maine: Rain in the south portion; rain also in the north portion tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional rain tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Generally easterly winds over the north portion and moderate southerly winds over the south portion tonight and Tuesday; weather overcast with occasional rain in the south portion and rain or snow in the north portion.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Increasing southerly winds becoming strong and shifting to strong westerly winds late Tuesday; occasional rain tonight; rain Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	43	New Orleans	74	72
Chicago	55	50	New York	50	48
Denver	5	5	Norfolk	55	50
Kansas City	19	18	Philadelphia	49	42
Los Angeles	54	51	St. Louis	58	52
Miami	72	71	San Francisco	45	41
Minneapolis	34	33	Washington	52	45

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov 11.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:51 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Tuesday, 9:10 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:56 p. m.

Ship's Sponsor

Miss Mildred Nicol

Will name the Examiner, latest of Export Lines' freighters.

Another Ship To Quit Ways At Fore River

When the steamer Examiner is launched at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Quincy, next Saturday, it will be the eighth modern, fast freighter built at that yard for the American Export Lines, in their $40,000,000 building program, to replace old tonnage.

The Examiner, 473 feet long, of 15,000 tons displacement, and with a speed of 16½ knots, is the last of two groups of ships ordered from the Fore River yards. Another group of four is building at Bath, Maine, and others in Mississippi. The Examiner is to be assigned to the India-Boston-New York service.

Miss Mildred Nicol of Bronxville, N. Y., daughter of Robert Nicol, director for India of the American Export Lines, is to be the sponsor of the ship. Mr. Nicol is stationed at Calcutta. Miss Nicol was born in Italy, coming to the United States in August, 1939, from Spain, where Mr. Nicol had been stationed prior to his assignment in India.

Wharfage Policy Adopted by Rails At Port of Boston

Port of Boston's three railroads —the Boston & Albany, the Boston & Maine, represented by the Mystic Terminal Co., and the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. —have agreed on a wharfage policy, and the agreement has been approved by the United States Maritime Commission, it was learned here today.

The new agreement provides for a co-operative working arrangement whereby the parties agree that before any party changes the wharfage charges appplicable at its wharves or piers at Boston, on freight not moving to or from such wharves or piers by rail, it will submit such proposed changes to the other parties, and afford them an opportunity for consultation, and for the making of such changes as they may desire to make in their own chcarges.

Any one of the parties proposing changes, reserves the right to make it effective regardless of the action of the other parties, according to the agreement, which also provides: (1) That 40 days notice shall be given the other parties of such proposed change. (2) That no such change shall be made on less than 30 days' notice to the public (3) The Commission will be provided with tariffs covering the charges to be assessed pursuant to the agreement.

N. E. Group Named For Flying Cadets

A total of 65 young men of New England have been selected for the November class of Army Flying Cadets, it is announced by Lieut.-Col. John L. Rice, Corps Area Recruiting Officer. These 65 Flying Cadets will report at their nearest Army recruiting stations for enlistment.

Actual training of this latest class of Flying Cadets will begin on November 27 at Darr Aero Tech Inc., Albany, Ga. At this civilian aviation school, the Flying Cadets will receive three months of elementary training. Upon completion of this elementary course, they will go to Texas for basic and advanced training at Randolph Field and Kelly Field.

Vacancies in Air Corps Open for 774 Men in N. E.

United States Army Air Corps vacancies for 774 men in New England with scheduled assignment to Savannah, Ga., were announced today by Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Corps Area Recruiting officer in Boston.

High school education, its equivalent, or a journeyman's rating in a mechanical trade is required. Aplicants must be between 18 and 35 years of age. Enlistment lasts three years with opportunities for training as specialists in Army technical schools.

Britain Lays Down Rules For Holiday Gifts

Memorandum is issued covering the sending of presents to United Kingdom and Northern Ireland.

Although Canada recently waived the customs duty or import tax, on gifts sent to individuals in active military or naval service in Canada, Great Britain still applies the United Kingdom Customs duties on parcels sent to that country, whether the recipient is a civilian or a member of the British armed forces, it was learned today.

With approach of the year-end, the question of gifts for the holidays, to both service men and civilians, is arousing wide interest. Inquiries at the British Consulate-General in Boston have been so numerous that a memorandum has been prepared covering the sending of gifts to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which points out that gifts are dutiable.

Gifts of food by parcel post are permitted without license, provided the parcels are bona fide, unsolicited, gifts addressed to individuals, and not sent in the course of trade. Such parcels must be clearly marked as gifts and no money may be sent out of the United Kingdom for them, according to the memorandum.

Postal officials said today that the limit for a parcel post package for shipment to England is 22 pounds.

Gifts of food, too large for parcel post, may be sent to the United Kingdom but must not contain rationed foods, and must be addressed to a responsible organization of a charitable or similar nature, for consumption within that organization. And such organization must have a license from the Ministry of Food.

The memorandum also provides: Rationed foodstuffs include meat, butter, bacon, ham, sugar, tea, and margarine.

Books and other printed matter for reading purposes, do not require licenses for single copies sent through the post.

Contents of parcels sent to the United Kingdom are still subject to the United Kingdom Customs duties in force, whether the recipient is a civilian or a member of the British armed forces.

Senders of parcels who wish to be responsible for payment of duty should send an International Money Order to the recipient to cover the approximate amount.

No document for such gifts is required by the sender from the British Consulate-General at Boston.

The question of duty can be obviated in certain cases if the gift is purchased in the United Kingdom. For persons who do not wish to send gifts or money, the principal retailers will select articles,—other than rationed footstuffs—in accordance with the customer's description, and his wishes as to price. An international Money Order, obtainable at any United States Post Office, or a bank draft, should accompany such commissions.

The following firms, among others in the United Kingdom, are equipped to handle mail orders for gifts: Army & Navy Stores, Ltd., 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W. 1; John Barker & Co., Ltd., 63-39 Kensington High Street, London, W. 8; Harrods, Ltd., 87-135 Brompton Road, London, C. W. 1; Selfridge & Co., Ltd., 398-454 Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

Bird of a Race With Chickadee Holding the Lead

The election is heading into the final stretch with two leading vote getters running neck and neck.

Wise owls, however, predict that a dark bird may cause an upset before the final votes are tallied.

Though right now the chickadee is leading with a wing feather over the song sparrow, according to election commissioners down at the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

What election is this? Why, didn't you know? Everybody is voting for a State bird for Massachusetts. It is being sponsored by the society and the polling booths are open till December 15—so express a preference before it is too late.

Among the feathered friends nominated in addition to the chickadee and song sparrow are the blue jay, herring gull, sparow hawk, and wild turkey. It is hoped to choose a bird not already chosen by other States or at least one that represents only one other State.

However, the flight is open to all and may the best chirper win.

Why Armistice Day?

Peace is a whisper in man's mind;
The still, small voice heard from his birth.
He hears it still amid the crash of bombs,
The steady snarl of planes;
He knows it best when it is far away,
Something for the heart to attain.

Here in a land where the autumn moon
Is the only searchlight in the sky;
Where the autumn sun looks down on fields
Scarred only by man's fertile plow;
We pause, give thanks for peace.

But more, we pray that in other lands
The whisper of peace will grow so loud
That the airplane, the bomb and the gun
Will be less than the shiver of brass.
Or the tinkling of a cymbal;
Till the only sounds will be sounds of peace
In peaceful lands under peaceful heavens.

John Ritchey

Founder of English-Speaking Union in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Sir Evelyn Wrench and Lady Wrench

He is seen dictating a letter to Lady Wrench, who acts as his private secretary during his travels.

U. S.-British Unity Is Urged As Peace Need

Sir Evelyn Wrench, founder of the English Speaking Union, who was in Boston today in connection with a lecture tour which he and Lady Wrench are making throughout the United States, sees lasting peace in the world only if the English speaking peoples stick together.

Sir Evelyn would not go so far as to prophesy a union between the British Commonwealth and the United States of America at the end of this war, but he did recall in relation to this question an article of Lord Bryce's in an 1898 issue of the Atlantic Monthly concerning an old Greek custom of Iso-polity which Sir Evelyn believes might work out sometime between Canada and the United States.

Iso-polity, Sir Evelyn explained briefly, was an agreement between two Greek cities by which common courtesies of citizenship were exchanged, and yet the independence of each was fully preserved at the same time. A member of one city might even be privileged to vote in the other.

Evidences of a strong unity between the United States and Britain are growing, Sir Evelyn believes, and pointed to the recent "defense pact" between the two countries as one of these. There has never been, he said, such unity in Great Britain itself as there is now, and this Sir Evelyn sees as the first step in a new order which will eventually include the unity of all English speaking peoples, world unity, and Christian unity.

No form of government can hope to last, he declared, unless it dovetails into ultimate world unity That is why, in his opinion, Hitlerism, Stalinism, and Fascism are doomed to failure. "They are thinking only in terms of their own individual interest," he pointed out.

Sir Evelyn and Lady Wrench left Boston this morning for Yale to attend the opening of the exhibition of British Modern Art which has been brought there from the California exposition. Sir Evelyn is scheduled to speak at the Vendome tomorrow afternoon before the Boston branch of the English-Speaking Union, with engagements later in the week in Philadelphia and Washington.

Visiting here as private individuals and not as emissaries of any Government organizations, Sir Evelyn and Lady Wrench, who arrived in Canada the latter part of August, hope to interpret Canadian and American opinion to the people of the British Empire by means of broadcasting and lectures.

Sir Evelyn is also founder of the Over-Seas League, one of the strongest nonnparty patriotic societies in the British Empire, and Lady Wrench, who assists her husband as private secretary on his lecture tours, has been Honarary Controller of the League for many years and an active worker in it.

Bates to Meet New Brunswick

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Nov. 11—Final preparations are being made for an international debate here Thursday between students of Bates College and men representing the University of New Brunswick on the question of political union between the United States and Canada.

Bates will be represented by Harriet White '41, Rutherford, N. J., and Sumner Levin '42, Fall River, Mass. Fred McCain and Horace Jacobson will represent the University of New Brunswick.

Bates College has had more than 75 international debates since the first one in 1908. This is the first time the Canadians have come to the Bates campus.

Babson: 'Group From Bottom Will Save Democracy in U. S.'

Neither of the two major parties will save democracy in the United States, it will be saved by some new group, "a group of poor, humble persons without business alliances and entanglements, possibly some minor party now existing, but certainly a group formed from the bottom, not the top," Roger W. Babson told the concluding session of the National Business Conference at Babson Park in Wellesley, Mass., yesterday afternoon.

Speaking on the "Significance of the Election and What It Means to You," the noted statistician told more than 1,000 persons gathered to hear his annual forecast for the year, a custom begun by him 27 years ago, that the next year promises to be the most prosperous for a long time, materially. He emphasized the word "materially," because, he said, he feared the United States would not prosper as much spiritually. He said that the greatest progress spiritually in the next year would be made by England.

Centralization of Government

Pointing out that his forecast only applied for 1941 he said that the next year would bring about a great increase in employment. At the same time public relief would be curtailed by the Government and the various States, both for this reason and because treasuries are dangerously depleted.

"We will see in Washington during the next year," he said, "a highly centralized Government. Some will call it dictatorship, others will call it progress. In any event it will be inevitable."

"We will also see the beginning of an attempt to readjust taxation. This will be due to a general move toward the decentralization of business which will depopulate the large cities. In turn, the bombing plane will be the cause of this. Thus, a readjustment of real-estate values will have to be made with taxes based on some kind of county basis," Mr. Babson continued.

The United States, he said, will become more and more internationalist in politics and more and more isolationist in economy. "President Roosevelt," he remarked, "has lost interest in giving a 'New Deal' to the United States, he wants to give a 'New Deal' to the world."

"An attempt will have to be made to avoid inflation. This will result in some freezing of prices, especially those commodities used in defense. If price levels are maintained wages will not increase," he continued.

No Balance in Budges

He forecast no attempt to balance the budget and emphasized that this forecast applied to the entire next four years. Mr. Babson said he did not believe the Johnson Act would escape revision.

The next year, he believes, will witness greater help to Great Britain. While not forecasting the United States' participation in the war, Mr. Babson told the audience that if England needed men we would be likely to send them. In this respect he forecast a democratic axis of England, United States and China. This will bring about a victory for the democracies, he asserted.

Speaking of the recent campaign in which he took part as the Prohibition Party candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Babson said that in his trip of 10,000 miles he found that people were wholly selfish in their reasons for voting for Mr. Willkie or Mr. Roosevelt. "Did not all of us," he asked, "put party loyalty before country loyalty, selfishness before selflessness? This is not the course that will save democracy."

Bath Is Scene Of Launchinng Of Destroyer

BATH, Maine, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Ludlow, newest addition to the Navy's destroyer force, was launched today in a scene reminiscent of war days.

There was none of the usual gaiety of launching day at the yard and scarcely any guests. Only immediate relatives of the sponsor, Miss Frances N. Chrystie, Rye, N. Y., were invited.

Under tightened Navy restrictions, no information concerning size or armaments of the fourth destroyer built here this year was made public.

Miss Chrystie is a descendant of Lieut. Augustus C. Ludlow, for whom the ship was named. Lieutenant Ludlow succumbed—a prisoner of war—from wounds suffered in the famous fight between the U. S. S. Chesapeake and H. M. S. Shannon off Halifax, N. S., in the War of 1812.

Colby to Receive Poet's Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Nov. 11—The collection of books, papers and unpublished letters of Edwin Arlington Robinson, American poet, will be placed in custody of Colby College, according to announcement here.

H. Bacon Collamore of Hartford, Conn., book collector, announced all the Robinson material belonging to the Maine poet's family has now been deposited in the Colby library, and to this will soon be added some rare and unique items recently bequeathed to Colby College by the poet's best friend, the late George Burnham of Hartford.

It is the intention of a group of Mr. Robinson's relatives and admirers to keep in one single collection as many as possible of the poet's papers, Mr. Collamore stated.

Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, President of Colby, in accepting the collection for the college, termed it "the greatest acquisition, other than financial, that Colby has ever received." A special room will be set aside for the literary treasures.

Bay State C. I. O. Splits Over Drafting of Lewis

Possible retirement of John L. Lewis as leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has brought about a division of opinion within the C. I. O. in Massachusetts, it was reported today in C. I. O. circles. One group wants Mr. Lewis to go, the other hopes for a draft movement to keep him.

Though Mr. Lewis' resignation was favored by the Massachusetts State Council of the C. I. O. at a special session Saturday, it developed today that this decision was not unanimous. The vote was said to have stood 9 to 4.

Action was taken in view of the national C. I. O. convention opening in Atlantic City a week from today, which is expected to determine whether or not Mr. Lewis stays at the head of the organization he built up.

What prompted the local Council meeting was Mr. Lewis' speech favoring Wendell Willkie for President, in which he announced he would resign if President Roosevelt were re-elected. The Lewis speech, however, did not create the cleavage in the State C. I. O., which is duplicated in other States, but it existed before, as C. I. O. leaders pointed out today, and has now apparently come to a head.

Anti-Lewis Majority

The wing of the C. I. O. in Massachusetts which is aligned with Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. vice-president and strong supporter of President Roosevelt, would like to see Mr. Lewis step out as C. I. O. president and Philip Murray, another C. I. O. vice-president take his place.

This group, which is strongest in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and among the textile workers, holds the majority in the C. I. O. State organization here. Its leader in this State, Joseph A. Salerno, is President of the State C. I. O., also State Director of the Textile Workers' Union, and heads the regional office of the Amalgamated. Mr. Hillman is the Amalgamated's national president.

The Hillman forces in Massachusetts marshalled by Mr. Salerno insist that by his Willkie speech Mr. Lewis has destroyed his effectiveness as the leader of the C. I. O.

The other king of the C. I. O. in this State consists of unions which have generally followed Mr. Lewis. This side maintains that Mr. Lewis has been the outstanding fighter for labor's rights, and that though he had a mistake when he endorsed Mr. Willkie, he still stands head and shoulders above others in the C. I. O., and hence should be retained.

Though not in control of the State C. I. O. organization, this group is also numerically strong in Massachusetts.

Resignation Held Certain

Division has become very sharp in this State. The Lewis speech undoubtedly added to the factionalism growing out of politics.

Mr. Lewis will certainly resign as he said he would, according to information in C. I. O. quarters here.

If he is to continue as head of the C. I. O., he would have to have strong backing from a draft movement, it is said. Many of his supporters in this State hope for such a movement, sufficient to prevail upon Mr. Lewis to accept a new election to the Presidency of the C. I. O.

Mr. Salerno will go to the convention as the delegate of the State C. I. O., and George F. Markham, who is the legislative agent of the State C. I. O. and organizer for the Newspaper Guild, of Boston, will go as alternate.

Employment Agencies Placed 305,000 in Jobs in a Month

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Social Security Board reported today that public employment services in New England placed 14,635 workers in private jobs last September.

In Massachusetts, the number was 4,310, an increase of 15 per cent over the previous month; Rhode Island 989, an increase of 38.3 per cent; New Hampshire 1,649, a decrease of 6.2 per cent; Vermont 986, an increase of 16.8 per cent, and Maine 1,703, a decrease of 23.2 per cent.

Throughout the Nation such agencies found jobs in private industry for 305,000 workers in September, the report said, an increase of 8.9 per cent over the previous month.

"Seasonal increases in employment and, to some extent, expanding activity in defense and related industries contributed to the higher number of placements," the Board added.

In addition to the private placements, the agencies established a new record of 278,000 "supplemental placements" in September, mostly agricultural, reflecting the peak demand for workers in harvesting operations. Supplemental placements are those in which the unemployment office performs some but not all of the steps necessary to bring the worker and employer together.

As employment increased to an estimated 500,000 during September, the number of men and women seeking jobs through public agencies declined 5.7 per cent throughout the country, to 4,900,000, but in Massachusetts they increased 6 per cent to 179,643.

In Rhode Island a decrease of 18.1 per cent to 39,704 was noted.

An increase of 2 per cent to 16,888 was reported in New Hampshire. In Vermont the figure was placed at 11,709. There was an increase of 2.2 per cent, to 27,112, in Maine.

The number of workers receiving unemployment insurance benefits declined, the report continued, the drop amounting to 29 per cent. Total September payments were $36,600,000, the lowest since December, 1939. In Massachusetts such payments totaled $2,491,069 during September, a decrease of 29.4 per cent from the previous month.

Rhode Island payments totaled $405,151, a decrease of 33 per cent. New Hampshire payments were $93,377, a decrease of 27.5 per cent. Vermont payments were $45,312, a decrease of 1 per cent. Payments in Maine totaled $197,018, a decrease of 25.1 per cent.

Mayflower Pact, Nov. 11, 1620

Today, Nov. 11, is Armistice Day, anniversary of the termination of the World War; 320 years ago, however, Nov. 11 saw the signing of another document, the Mayflower Compact, by which 41 passengers and heads of families aboard the tiny refugee ship agreed to constitute themselves a "civil body politic" and pledged the advancement of the Christian faith.

According to the Compact and its sober signers, the covenant was signed on Nov. 11, 1620, two days after the Mayflower anchored. They probably gave no thought to a possibility that anyone would tamper with time, or so change the calendar that their exploits would be celebrated about 10 days later, so far as dates were concerned.

Histories and encyclopedias now give the date of the signing of the Compact as Nov. 21, instead of Nov. 11.

By their Compact, the colonists did "covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic for our bettering ordering and preservation . . . and frame just and equal laws . . . as shall be thought mete and covenient for the general good of the colony. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, at Cape Cod, the 11th of November. . . ."

Sweet Continues Tufts Board Head

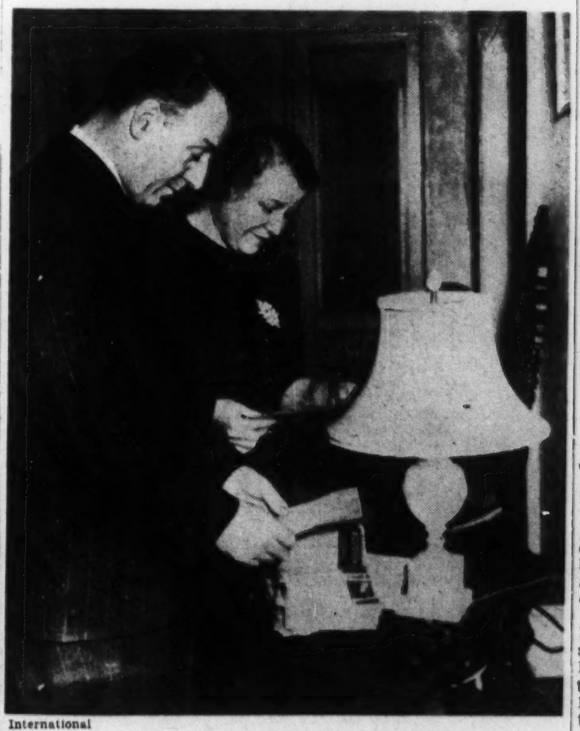
Harold E. Sweet of Attleboro was unanimously re-elected President of the Board of Trustees of Tufts College, it was announced following a meeting of the Board today.

Mr. Sweet has served as President of the Board since 1924 and has been active in Tufts College affairs for more than a quarter of a century.

The other officers for the 1940-1041 year will be Sumner Robinson, West Newton, Vice-President; Harvey E. Averill, Medford, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; and Richard B. Coolidge, West Newton, Treasurer.

At the same time it was announced that Tufts will break a long tradition and will hold its commencement exercises, beginning next June, on Sunday. In the past the activities were staged on Mondays.

Governor-Elect and Wife



International

Connecticut's New First Family

Robert A. Hurley, State Public Works Commissioner, and Mrs. Hurley read over congratulatory messages at their West Hartford home after Mr. Hurley, a Democrat, defeated the Republican incumbent, Raymond E. Baldwin, in Connecticut's contest for the governorship.

Boston Youth Orchestra To Be Organized

Boston's youthful musicians, 17 to 24 years of age, will find an abundance of opportunity in the formation within the next few weeks of the Boston All-Youth Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Arthur Fiedler, Boston Pops Concert conductor, and the sponsorship of the National Youth Administration.

Announcement of plans to form the unit was made today by John L. Donovan, NYA administrator for Massachusetts. The outgrowth of auditions given Massachusetts young people for positions on the All-America All-Youth Symphony Orchestra which toured South America last summer, the Boston orchestra will be composed of musicians in need of employment but not necessarily certified yb public agencies, Mr. Donovan said.

The NYA employment division in the Park Square Building will be headquarters for applications.

Auditions for places in the orchestra have already begun in the rooms beneath the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade, which, under present plans will also be used for rehearsals. Many of those who performed for Mr. Fiedler when auditions were given for the All-American orchestra have sent in their applications.

"The main objective of the orchestra is to help talented young musicians in their professional careers," Mr. Donovan said. "We will not compete with any organized orchestra groups and we have full approval of organized labor."

War Department Contracts Go To N. E. Companies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP) — The award of the following contracts to New England companies has been announced by the War Department:

Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, Middlefield, Conn., small arms materiel, $18,096.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., small arms materiel, $14,373; small arms materiel, $9,128.75 (Two contracts).

Winchester Repeating Arms Company, Division of Western Cartridge Company, New Haven, Conn., small arms materiel, $4,465.

Wallace Barnes Company division of Associated Spring Corporation, Bristol, Conn., small arms material, $2,755.50.

Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I., machinery, $78,595.20; screw machines, $8,341.50.

Waterhouse Company, Webster, Mass., artillery materiel, $15,702.65.

Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company, New Bedford, Mass., tools, $1,220.74.

Leon J. Barrett Co., Worcester, Mass., oil extractors, $1,307.50.

Pratt and Whitney Division, Niles-Bement-Pond Company, West Hartford, Conn., gages, $10,800; vertical shaper, $5,468.35.

Norton Company, Worcester, Mass., grinding machines, $56,345.16.

Nash Engineering Company, South Norwalk, Conn., pumps, $5,059.20.

Max Ams Machine Company, Bridgeport, Conn., machinery, $7,890.

C. I. Hayes, Inc., Providence, R. I. furnaces, $2,256.80.

Rolock Inc., Southport, Conn wire cloth, $505.

G. E. Prentice Manufacturing Company, New Britain, Conn, hook and eye clasps, $28,050.40.

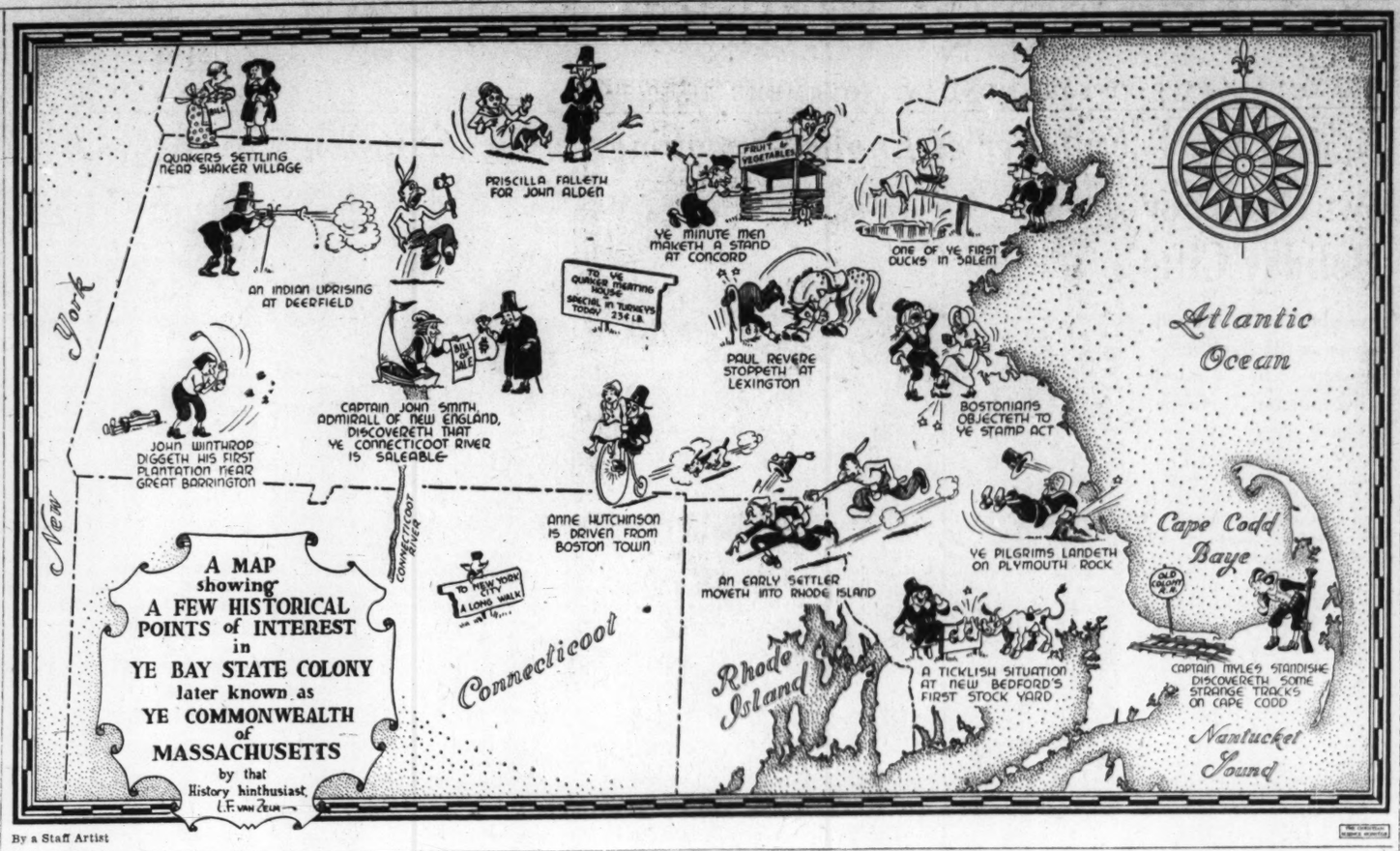
American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass., lenses, $11,095.

The Navy Department announced a $11,580.17 contract for copper-nickel alloy tubing was awarded to Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waturbury, Conn.

Delivery dates were not disclosed.

The Navy Department also announced award of the following contracts:

Collyer Insulated Wire Company, Pawtucket, R. I., electric cable, $5,084, and Merrill Company, Inc., Boston, fire protection system for Boston Navy Yard Building 39, $18,540.


QUAKERS SETTLING NEAR SHAKER VILLAGE
PRISCILLA FALLETH FOR JOHN ALDEN
YE MINUTE MEN MAKETH A STAND AT CONCORD
ONE OF YE FIRST DUCKS IN SALEM
AN INDIAN UPRISING AT DEERFIELD
PAUL REVERE STOPPETH AT LEXINGTON
CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH ADMIRALL OF NEW ENGLAND, DISCOVERETH THAT YE CONNECTICOOT RIVER IS SALEABLE
BOSTONIANS OBJECTETH TO YE STAMP ACT
JOHN WINTHROP DIGGETH HIS FIRST PLANTATION NEAR GREAT BARRINGTON
ANNE HUTCHINSON IS DRIVEN FROM BOSTON TOWN
YE PILGRIMS LANDETH ON PLYMOUTH ROCK
AN EARLY SETTLER MOVETH INTO RHODE ISLAND
A TICKLISH SITUATION AT NEW BEDFORD'S FIRST STOCK YARD
CAPTAIN MYLES STANDISHE DISCOVERETH SOME STRANGE TRACKS ON CAPE CODD
New York
Connecticoot
Rhode Island
Atlantic Ocean
Cape Codd Baye
Nantucket Sound
A MAP showing A FEW HISTORICAL POINTS of INTEREST in YE BAY STATE COLONY later known as YE COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS by that History hinthusiast, J. F. van Zeus

By a Staff Artist

Early Home Building Urged

If you are planning to build a home, build this winter. This advice was given yesterday to New England families by E. Harrison Merrill, President of the New England Federal Savings League, based upon an investigation of trends in building costs made by the League's research division.

"Ordinarily, home builders prefer to avoid the winter months for construction," Mr. Merrill said, "but under present circumstances there is every likelihood that building begun before the ground freezes and completed during the cold weather months will be less expensive and much more satisfactory than that held over until next spring.

"Even now the volume of contracts for new home building in and near the industrial centers is far above that of any year at this season since the boom days of a decade ago, and indications point to a record breaking amount of such building next spring when housing of war defense workers is added to the usual spring construction.

"Shortage of skilled building labor already is developing in many sections. We can well imagine what it is likely to be next year. Transportation of building materials also is a factor. Lack of coastwise ships has now raised water freight rates to the level of rail freight, affecting a large part of the lumber used in New England building.

"These handicaps probably will not become serious during the winter and it seems highly advisable for prospective builders to take advantage of the winter slackening instead of waiting until next year."

Chancellor Named

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 11 (AP) —Bishop Frederick G. Budlong announced last night the appointment of Oliver R. Beckwith, counsel for the Aetna Life and Affiliated Insurance Companies, as Chancellor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut. The Bishop said the office is "the most distinguished" to which a layman can be named. The Chancellor serves as legal advisor to the Bishop.

Atkinson to Head Food Stamp Plan

Maj. A. A. Atkinson has been named to take charge of organizing the operations of the Federal Food Stamp Plan for Boston under which free food will be distributed to needy families starting some time late this week.

Accompanying this announcement by Chester A. Halnan, Regional Director for Massachusetts and Rhode Island of the Surplus Marketing Administration, came a statement from city officials that local activities for food distribution are being shifted into high speed to meet the time limitations.

Approximately 3,800 retail stores will co-operate in the plan which will provide "a more balanced diet for undernourished families." Business is expected to be aided to the tune of $3,000,000 a year.

Manchester Plans Aid In Getting Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 11— How to get a job and hold it is the theme of a job-guidance conference being held here this week as a part of the observance of American Education Week.

Open to young people, especially those who are just out of school, or high school seniors, the conference is aimed at assisting them in obtaining employment.

Dr. Arnold Hansen of the Department of Education of the University of New Hampshire will have charge of a group discussing: "How to Find Out About Occupations." Dr. William Crissey, also of the Department of Education, will have charge of the group discussing: "How to Discover Yourself." The "How to Get That Job" survey will be directed by Clinton P. Wallace, Personnel Director for the J. F. McElwain Shoe Company.

Young persons attending the conference will be given an opportunity to take aptitude tests and to discuss individual problems with leaders of the three groups. Various youth organizations and the Manchester Community Guidance Center are co-operating in promoting the conference.

Events In Greater Boston

Bridgewater, Monday, Nov. 11, 1940

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Bridgewater Junior High School, School Street, Bridgewater, 8 p. m.

Hyde Park, Monday, Nov. 11, 1940

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in Current Events Club House, Central Avenue, Hyde Park, 8 p. m.

Boston, Tuesday, November 12, 1940

Mrs. Clare Newberry, author of children's books, guest of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and the Book Shop at luncheon, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 1 p. m.

Prof. Stanley F. Teele, of the faculty of Harvard Business School, speaker at Advertising Club luncheon, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:30 p. m.

Maurice K. Dugan, representative of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, speaker at Kiwanis luncheon in Renaissance Room, Hotel Touraine, 12:15 p. m.

Veteran Boston Newsmen Meet

Newspaper reporters and editors who have been on the job in Boston for many years met at the Parker House Saturday evening for the annual dinner and meeting of the Boston Veteran Journalists' Benevolent Association—said to be the oldest organization in the Western Hemisphere established for the welfare of the craft.

Special guests included William D. Sullivan, formerly Managing Editor of the Boston Globe; W. Norman Ritchie, cartoonist on the Boston Post, and Dr. Walter G. Kendall, sportsman.

Reports of the Secretary-Treasurer indicated that the association is in sound fiscal condition "despite depletions from the benefit fund rendered the less fortunate brethren." At the suggestion of the officers, it was decided to inaugurate a campaign for additional funds. A special committee for this purpose was designated as follows: Anthony J. Philpott, Courteney Guild, and Judge Daniel T. O'Connell.

Officers elected were: President, Courtenay Guild; Vice-President, Marshall G. Clarke; Secretary-Treasurer, William U. Swan; Directors, Anthony J. Philpott, Chairman; William Alcott, Paul S. Deland, C. Bert Ford, William A. Hamilton, William H. Holden, Richard T. Howard, Charles C. Lee, Mrs. Jerome M. Lynch, Malcolm E. Nichols, Judge Daniel T. O'Connell, George A. Rich, William A. Tighe, Harry B. Turner.

Researchers Awarded Grants

Grants in aid to researchers in the natural sciences have been awarded for the current academic year from the Permanent Science Fund of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to men working on key problems of fundamental natural science, in mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology and geography, zoology, botany and several other branches including sociology and economics.

Applications for grants are considered by a special committee of the Academy on stated dates only. The next meeting to consider applications will be held Feb. 15, 1941. Correspondence including requests for application blanks should be accomplished before that date through Prof. John Bunker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Among the citations which indictate the modern trend of research problems, are the following:

"To Lyman G. Parratt, Cornell University, for equipment and construction of high voltage apparatus for a continuing study of the outer energy levels of solid materials . . .

"To George E. Valley, Jr., national research fellow, Harvard, for machine work, metal stock, materials and specimens required in his study of the energy and relative intensity of gamma rays from certain atomic nuclei . . .

"To Donald H. Menzel, professor of astrophysics, Harvard, for the purchase of quartz plates and other materials to construct filters for isolating narrow bands of light to be used in astronomical studies . . .

"To Alfred C. Lane, professor emeritus of geology, Tufts, to supply certain materials and assistance to Professor Wahl, of Helsinki, Finland, as a part of the program of the Committee on the Measurement of Geological Time of the National Research Council . . . provided that means can be found to forward materials and funds to the above designation . . ."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc
For Tuesday, Nov. 12		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Japanese Canned Foods to U. S. Jump More Than 150 Per Cent

Foreign Trade Flashes

Japan is sending more canned foods to the United States than at any previous time, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Exports of such goods from Japan to the United States, including Hawaii, amounted to 1,384,438 cases in 1939, an increase of 155.1 per cent, compared with 1938, and the largest recorded for any previous year.

Total exports from Japan in 1939 amounted to 8,671,370 cases, valued at about $39,980,000, an all-time high for any one year. Although Great Britain continued as Japan's best customer for canned foods in 1939, purchases by that source decreased 6.2 per cent, compared with 1938.

The steady increase in the canned foods export trade of Japan, despite unfavorable factors such as shortages of tin and labor, and higher production costs, is in large part accounted for by the heavy sales to the yen-bloc countries during recent years.

Of the total exports, in 1939, marine products accounted for 4,997,857 cases; fruits and other foods not separately classified, 2,866,827 cases; vegetables 503,701, and meat and milk 275,985.

Petroleum in Spain?

For the first time, a real effort has been made to determine whether petroleum deposits of commercial value exist in Spain. Four petitions request 29,800 hectares in the Province of Soria, for superficial examination of formations and the ultimate drilling of wells, if indications are satisfactory. Preliminary indications are promising, although much more extensive and intensive exploration must be carried forward.

Mahogany Purchases

About twice as much native mahogany is to be purchased by the Panama Canal this year as in previous years. Normal purchases of this wood by the Canal usually amount to between 30,000 and 60,000 feet, but due to the expansion of the construction program it is expected that purchases this year will exceed 100,000 feet. It is used by the Canal largely for interior furnishing, and cabinet work for the new employees' quarters.

More Olive Oil

Production of olive oil from the crop now maturing is expected to reach 350,000,000 litres, an increase of 30,000,000 litres over production a year ago, it is estimated. Production a year ago amounted to about 300,000,000 litres.

New German Varnish

A new varnish preparation with reduced content of linseed oil has been developed in Germany, it is reported, for serving in lieu of genuine linseed oil varnish for exterior surfaces. Use of the substitute is compulsory for all exterior surfaces except those to which red lead primary coat is applied. Use of the substitute is expected to achieve a further saving of the national supply of linseed oil, which has been considerably curtailed by war conditions and the interruption of imports from overseas.

Buying Rumanian Oil

After lengthy negotiations, the Scandinavian Tank & Mineral Oil Company of Malmo, has made arrangements to purchase oil from Rumania. Quantity involved is said to be 3,000 tons of gasoline and 3,000 tons of other petroleum products a month. Transportation has been arranged with the German railways. It is said that this company is the only private firm in Sweden thus far to be successful in reaching an agreement of this kind with a foreign country.

Crafts Exhibit To Display Many Fine Specimens

Choice pieces of hand-wrought jewelry, exquisite examples of the silversmith's art, delicate pieces of needlework, rich, hand-woven tapestries, and many other selected products of the craftman's skill will be or view at the Open House, Exhibition and Sale at 15 Fayette Street, Boston, from Nov. 12 through the 15th.

Among the exhibitors, who will also be hostesses for the occasion, are Mrs. Else Bockmann, well-known weaver of Norwegian tapestries; Louise Austin Chrimes, medalist and authority on ecclesiastical embroideries; Myra L. Davis, weaver; Edith Haskans Manter, silversmith; Mildred Mowll, designer and needleworker; Barbara Murchie, jewelry maker; and Jean E. Charlton, expert in metal tooling and chip carving.

Well-known guest exhibitors will include W. H. Burnham, stained glass worker; Elizabeth H. Benson, who will display trays, clocks and mirrors; Bessie T. Cram, hand-made pewter; Mrs. May Lowell Kimball, with an exhibit of fabrics dyed according to the art of India; Edward E. Oakes, jeweler; Mabel Bell Read, tempera painting and painted furniture; Genevieve Thomas, sculptress; Alice Duer Tillotson, portfolios, scrap-books and decorative boxes.

The studio building at 15 Fayette Street, located between Arlington Street and Broadway, is one of the quaint old Huguenot houses of early Boston.

Exhibit to Tour In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 11—The "Design Decade in New Hampshire" which has been on exhibition at the Carpenter Galleries for the last month has been turned over to the New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission to be taken on a tour of the State.

This will give residents of New Hampshire towns an opportunity to see graphically illustrated the changes in design in the fields of engineering and industrial architecture, community planning, recreational facilities, products, public buildings, and residential and commercial architecture.

The exhibit will be at the State Library in Concord this month, the Currier Art Gallery in Manchester for December, and following that will go on a tour of the State not yet announced.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

(11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish): music; news; educational topics.
9:00 p. m.—International code practice.
9:15 p. m.—Modern Radio: advanced course.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:15 p. m.—Music Hath Charms.
10:30 p. m.—Rebroadcast of "Friendship Bridge" series.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—German People's Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Fricsay: March, Military Orchestra; Dohnanyi: Suite in F sharp Minor, Orchestra; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

RIO DE JANEIRO—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 19.22 meg., 29.5 m.

TOKYO—8:05 p. m.—Marches. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

LONDON—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Leslie Howard. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

ROME—8:40 p. m.—Folk Songs; Orchestral Music. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

BERLIN—9:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

LONDON—10:00 p. m.—"Within the Fortress," George Blake. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert with the Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	M. McBride, speaker	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Studio speaker	Western Serenade
3:15	News Service	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30	**President Roosevelt**	"John's Other Wife"	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	"Console Capers"
3:45	Decorating talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Astronomical program	Speech School
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	University Life, Debate	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	University Life, Debate	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	Vocalist; organ	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	Sports comment
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News Service	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Alpineers
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"RFD Melodies"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Famous O'Henry Jury	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Trials; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	**Burns and Allen; Artie**	"Inside of Sports"; sk.	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Bob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Curtain Time"; drama
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	**White; orchestra**	program	and music
8:30	Howard and Sheldon; orchestra	"True or False"	**Richard Crooks, tenor**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Swing Time"
8:45		"True or False"	**symphonic Orchestra**	Armistice Day Program	Studio Program
9:00	**Theater: Douglas**	"You're in the Army	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Veterans of Foreign	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	**Fairbanks, Jr., and**	Now"; talks	program	Wars Annual Armistice	
9:30	**Joan Bennett in**	News; Music	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	Day Program: dramatization	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	**"Nothing Sacred"**	"Frontline Headlines"	Bob Strong's Orchestra		
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra	Tropical Moods	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15		Charlie Spivak's Orch.	vocalists	News Service	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:30	**Wendell L. Willkie**	**Wendell L. Willkie**	**Wendell L. Willkie**	**Wendell L. Willkie**	S. Featherstone's Orch.
10:45	**Wendell L. Willkie**	**Wendell L. Willkie**	**Wendell L. Willkie**	**Wendell L. Willkie**	The Majestics; orchestra
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	**Chicago Opera Company:**	Billy MacDonald's Orch.
11:15	"Master Works of	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Local News; Weather	"Pagliacci"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30	Music"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Draft talk: Enric Madriguera's Orchestra	**Chicago Opera Company:**	"Day's End"
11:45	Armistice Day talk	Emil Coleman's Orch.		"Pagliacci"	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Recording	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Tony Juanita, Buddy"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45	"Lover's Lane"	"Shopping With Cosette"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms; orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Edgar A. Guest	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Homes on the Land"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	**American School of**	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	**the Air**	Household talk	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Radio Review
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Georgia Mae"	"This Small Town"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Farm and home news
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	"Texas Trailers"
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	"Family Circle"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio speaker
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Sketch; music	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss interview	Studio program
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	"Words and Music"	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Wuthering Heights"	News Service	Rhythm Revue with
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Comment; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	popular orchestra
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; news;	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Meniter News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	features; speakers	News Service	Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Tony Wons, talk	Dramatic sketch	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Right to Happiness"	Agriculture talk	Marjorie Mills, house-	Ohio School of the Air	Alex Thiele Conducts;
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	Concert Orchestra	Jean Harper, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	"Sing Song Time"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Local sport program	Song recital
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	Musical program
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Local sport program	Five Star News
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Russian Choir
3:15	"Don Artiste"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Len Salvo, organist	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service; talk	"John's Other Wife"	Peper Young's Family	George Duffy's Orch.	Voice and organ
3:45	Popular music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	George Duffy's Orch.	"Community Recreation"
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"At a Sidewalk Cafe"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	The Cavanaughs	Organ recital
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	Songs and piano	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Sports; musicale	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Talk, Senator Lodge	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Mencken in	"Musico"; song guessing	Serenaders; music	"Concert Miniatures"	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Music You Like"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams, news	"Melodic Moods"
8:15	Heirs"; drama	Quiz; Carol Bruce	soloist; chorus	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	"Melodic Moods"
8:30	"First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Antonini Concert Series	"The Quintones"
8:45	sketch; E. Davis	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Antonini Concert Series	"About Today"; drama
9:00	"We, the People";	"Grand Central Station"	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall"; music	"Classical Album"
9:15	interviews; music	drama	Sanderson's quiz	and drama	"Classical Album"
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	**J. B. Kennedy; music**	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	"Classical Album"
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	"Fires of History"	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	"Classical Album"
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	"Aloha Land"; music	Bob Hope; "Prof." Co-	Blackhawks game by	Five Star News
10:15	Draft talk; Columbia	**Pan American Union**	lonna; chorus; orch.	Frank Ryan	Dance Parade
10:30	Concert Orchestra	**Musicale; soloists; con-**	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Art Kassel's Orch.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45	News comment	**cert orchestra**	house"; comedy	Lew Conrad's Orch.	Neely Plumb's Orchestra
11:00	Weather; news	News; music; weather	News Service	J. B. Priestly	Bruce Wilkins's Orch.
11:15	**Masterworks of**	Recorded program	Local news; weather	George Olsen's Orch.	Henry King's Orchestra
11:30	**Music; records**	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Mal Hallet's Orch.	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Alpineers"
11:45	"Swing Club"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Mal Hallet's Orch.	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Five Star News

Gold JEWELRY REVIVAL

There is a marked advance in the variety and smartness of gold-set jewelry. All the colorful jewels that were favorites in former years appear again in settings as ingenious as they are beautiful. The Christian Science Monitor publishes the advertisements of many local jewelers whose showcases display this new trend, in rings, clips, pins, bracelets, and so on. Local jewelers advertising in the Monitor will be glad to show you these displays.

WPA Vote Seen as New Force Rising in American Politics

The WPA vote has become a unique new factor in American politics which gives the New Deal a solid block of several million votes to start with, it is indicated by analysis of the election in the light of WPA polls here and elsewhere.

This WPA advantage is comparable, say observers, to the Democratic "Solid South," which assures the Democratic Party a substantial backlog of electoral votes under any conditions.

In close States the WPA workers virtually hold the balance of power and probably sufficed to turn some State elections last week to President Roosevelt, it is suggested. Without the WPA, the national election would have proved closer.

Basis for such observations on the political influence of the WPA is given in the 9 to 1 preference for President Roosevelt found, for example, in Boston.

The unemployed in contrast appeared to be voting 2 to 1 for the President, and labor that had jobs somewhat about the same.

WPA Workers

There were 1,700,000 WPA workers in the country as a whole last week, it is reported by the WPA.

If each WPA worker supporting Mr. Roosevelt voted and brought with him two other voters—wife, child, or other relative who felt his or her vote had a direct bearing on the preservation of the WPA job—that meant a total of 4,590,000 WPA votes for President Roosevelt. This is the way a 9-to-1 swing to the President would figure out.

Mr. Roosevelt's winning plurality stood at around 4,500,000.

In Massachusetts, which the President carried by 136,000 votes, there are 74,550 WPA workers.

Among the closer States, the WPA vote probably played a substantial part in the outcome, according to this analysis, in such States as Illinois with a Roosevelt majority of 95,000, New Jersey 76,000, Minnesota 40,000, and Wisconsin 20,000. Speculation is also invoked as to the WPA's part in the 233,000 votes that gave New York to the President, and Ohio's 186,000.

If there were no WPA, it is obvious that those concerned would have voted predominantly for President Roosevelt anyway, but probably in much smaller ratio, more nearly the indicated 2-to-1 of the jobless and labor.

Reduction in percentage of 9-to-1 to 2-to-1 among the 1,700,000 WPA workers would make a difference of several million votes.

Political Factor

However speculative any such calculations on the WPA may be, there is no doubt that it is a political factor and is likely to be for some time. The latest comment on the WPA's future came yesterday from Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell on his resignation as Work Projects Administrator in New York City. From his four years' experience, Colonel Somervell declared that work relief was "here to stay."

Elements needing more certainty for more definite estimates of WPA political influence include broader data from polls on how WPA voters voted, how many are minors and so not eligible to vote, the average size of the WPA family, etc.

On the other hand, that the WPA was infused with the feeling that President Roosevelt had made the WPA jobs and that Mr. Willkie's election might take them away needs no confirmation.

Direct payment of money of the Federal Government to WPA workers carried within a great percentage of cases the conviction that it was necessary to vote for Mr. Roosevelt in order to protect the WPA worker's bread and butter, it was brought out in the local poll.

Roosevelt sentiment ran from top to bottom of big city WPA organizations. It was in the cities that the decisive votes were cast in a number of States, outnumbering the farm vote.

But as previously noted, it would be a mistake to credit all the WPA to the Democratic Party, because a minority, possibly not more than 10 per cent, voted Republican.

F. W. C.

Harvard Relief Fund Drive On

Six Harvard University charitable organizations today jointly began a drive for War Relief funds which will have reached its objective next Saturday night if $6,000 has been collected from 8,500 Harvard students and faculty members.

The unprecedented campaign will be conducted by door-to-door canvassing in the freshman dormitories and upperclassmen Houses. A mass meeting tomorrow night in the new Lecture Hall, featuring André Morize, Professor of Romance Languages and former official of the French Ministry of Propaganda, will attempt to give the drive added impetus.

Coincidentally, the Harvard Student Union, sole remaining isolationist group in the Yard, opened a "No-Wilson-Promises" movement. An attempt will be made to rouse student opposition to the American "drift toward war."

"In the midst of this war so rapidly spreading we have witnessed an election in which the successful candidate appealed to the American people for support on the basis of promises of peace," the Student Union declared. ". . . The bitter experience of a disillusioned people has taught us to demand guarantees more secure than promises. That Roosevelt promises shall not become Wilson promises is a measure the people must enforce. . . ."

Buttons will be distributed among the undergraduate body with the inscription "No Wilson Promises." Approval, it is stated, has been obtained from Raymond Dennett, Graduate Secretary of Phillips Brooks House, Russell Nixon, Instructor of Economics, and a number of prominent students. The organizations sponsoring the War Relief drive are the American National Red Cross, the English Speaking Union, the British War Relief Society, the World Student Service Fund, the Allied Relief Fund, and the American Friends' Service Committee.

Lucien Brouha, Belgian expatriate now with the Harvard Physiology Department, and Hans Sachs, Austrian refugee now teaching at the Harvard Medical School, will speak tomorrow night in addition to Professor Morize.

Pershing Appeals To All Americans To Join Red Cross

Appeal from Gen. John J. Pershing, World War commander, for enrollment of all American citizens in local Red Cross chapters, was made public today by officials of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter.

"At a time when we hear so much of preparedness, it is well to consider the resources of human sympathy," said the General. "I speak of the American Red Cross and the vital part it plays in the well-being of our nation in time of emergency. Obligations which have arisen from the national defense program outline a great task for the American Red Cross in the coming year. If these duties are to be discharged, it is necessary for every patriotic American to give his support by becoming a member.

"Through your generous response at this time," he continued, "the Red Cross will be enabled to meet the responsibilities of an unpredictable year, a year when it will be needed most in answering the challenge of world events."

Harwood Out as Head Of Conn. G. O. P. Group

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 11 (AP)—Benjamin E. Harwood has made known that he has resigned as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, effective Dec. 1.

The former State Senator, owner of a farm in Chester, submitted his resignation Oct. 31.

Political circles expect the State Central Committee will meet soon after Dec. 1 to name a new Chairman so that the party machinery may be fully manned for organization of the 1941 session of the General Assembly, which opens in January.

Wesleyan Shows Steady Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. — Revealing large increases in endowment and plant during his incumbency, Dr. James L. McConaughy, President of Wesleyan University, submitted his 15th annual report to the board of trustees recently.

Dr. McConaughy reported that during the last 15 years the college endowment had increased nearly 45 per cent, now being $7,917,833. During the same period the plant value jumped more than 221 per cent, now being valued at $5,486,752. The annual expenditures have doubled, while the receipts from students have increased over 126 per cent. Scholarship funds have increased 52 per cent, while scholarship awards have more than doubled.

While the number of students has increased approximately 28 per cent during the last 15 years, the size of the faculty has increased more than 47 per cent. Dean Leroy A. Howland reported that of the 734 students enrolled in September all but 21 completed the year. Scholarship awards amounted to $58,413, and loans of $7,680 were made to 57 individuals.

Lunch Added to School Course

WPA; By a Staff Photographer

The Free-Menu Procession Is Growing

WPA workers at the John A. Andrew School, South Boston, with milk and corn bread. This was part of the day's menu, which also included scrambled eggs, mashed potatoes, buttered cabbage, and loganberry sauce. Left to right they are: Mrs. Alice Allen, Mrs. Ida Price, Miss Alice Connolly, Mrs. Katherine Flynn, and Mrs. Mary Mooney.

A youngster (lower left) who attends the Plymouth, Mass., schools enjoys refreshments furnished by that town's hot-lunch project.

The "dining room" at a Plymouth school. Lower right: All but one of the children have reached the dessert course, which consists of an apple apiece. One youngster is still enjoying a plate of hot food.

South Boston School Samples Free Lunch

As beneficiaries of Boston's new hot-lunch project for needy school children, 100 pupils at the John A. Andrew School, South Boston, daily troop downstairs to a basement room for a free meal of tasty, wholesome food.

Scrambled eggs, mashed potatoes, and home-made corn bread are typical items. That's good food in anybody's meal. Buttered cabbage, loganberry sauce, and milk complete a typical menu. The youngsters can have all they want—just so they don't overeat. One lad, for instance, had four helpings of the scrambled eggs.

A Work Projects Administration staff prepare and serve the meals. The project is sponsored by the Boston School Committee, which furnishes space and equipment. Most of the food comes from the Federal Surplus Marketing Administration, with supplementary items and milk bought by special school department funds and contributions.

Plan to Be Extended

Four other Boston schools are scheduled to have similar lunch projects in a few days, just as soon as the School Committee can collect enough dishes, pots, and pans. The WPA staff at the present South Boston project includes several trainees who are being prepared to take over the new units.

The "dining room" at the Andrew School shows what can be done with a little ingenuity. The basement room with its brick floor and walls has been made bright and spotlessly clean. Green checkered oil cloth covers the tables. There are flowers attractively placed. From the ceiling hangs an American flag. On a blackboard are written the words of "God Bless America," which the children sing before they eat. It's a pleasant place in which to eat.

The WPA workers seek to help train the youngsters in table manners, as well as to give them food. Cutting the food for the smallest youngsters is another incidental duty.

Mrs. Jane Donaldson, the WPA supervisor at the school, finds it easy to keep order by shuffling the groups of youngsters — or threatening to—when there's too much commotion. Boys like to eat with boys; the girls like to eat with their friends among the girls. If either group gets boisterous, a warning that boys and girls may be mixed, next to one another at the tables, is usually enough to restore tranquillity, Mrs. Donaldson says.

Little Actual Destitution

Officials of the School Department say there are 10,000 "underweight" youngsters in the city schools. Of these, 3,400 don't get enough to eat, the officials feel. The lunch project is supposed to help remedy that. Although officials of the Andrew School say there is little if any actual destitution in their district, the lunch project applies to 100 youngsters out of a total of 1,030 in the district.

The project is scheduled for extension to the Dante Alighieri School in East Boston; the Everett School in the South End; the Dudley School in Roxbury; and the Dearborn Schol in Roxbury. The quota calls for 100 youngsters in each of these four schools.

The WPA's hot-lunch program is better established elsewhere in Massachusetts than it is in Boston. At the end of October, 7,986 Massachusetts children were receiving lunches daily, in about 130 schools in 17 communities. Springfield had the largest project with 36 schools participating. Holyoke had 19 schools.

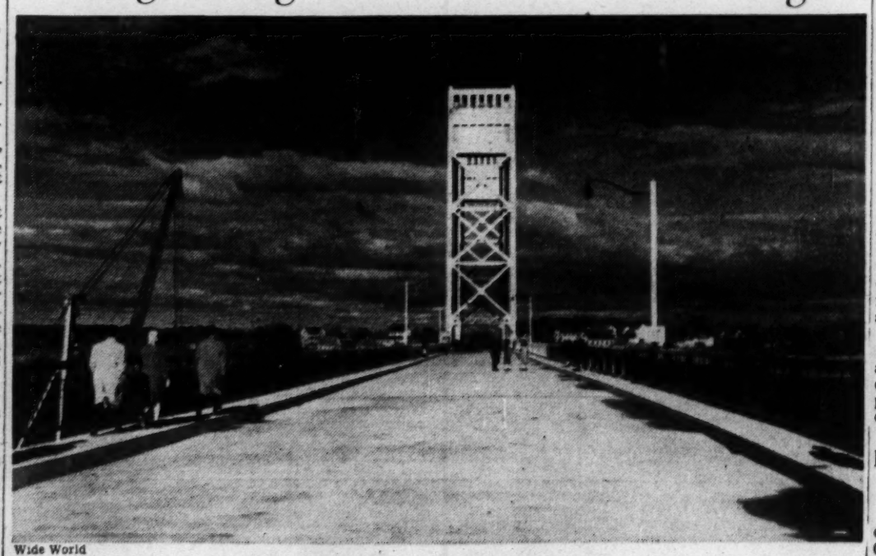
Costs Kept at Minimum

The unit cost of the lunches varies with the availability of surplus commodities, from three to four cents to fourteen cents.

Other Massachusetts communities with the projects include: Belchertown, Chicopee, Lexington, Lowell, Mashpee, Millville, Plymouth, Provincetown, Wareham, Woburn, Natick, Gloucester, Bellingham, and Wastford.

A large number of children in the Boston schools receive free milk and crackers. Others, who can afford it, are allowed to buy these refreshments at recess time. Many of the schools also have cafeterias or other provision for sale of lunches.

Straightening an Interstate Traffic Tangle



Wide World

New Maine-New Hampshire Bridge

This new structure and bypass on Route 1 takes traffic into Maine without passing through the city of Portsmouth proper. Photo shows roadway on bridge with towers that hold draw. This bridge across the Piscataqua River has five spans including a 224-foot lift span and is a toll bridge.

Yale Head Urges Military-Trained College Students

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 11 (AP)—Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, suggests a "modified Swiss system" of universal military training for American college students.

Such a plan, he said, would provide for one or more four-month periods of intensive military training during the summer vacations "for all students in recognized educational institutions."

The suggestion was one of four put forward by Dr. Seymour in his annual report to alumni as methods in which Yale might assist in meeting "the peril approaching the United States and our own university life and ideals."

Others included the teaching of a "positive philosophy" which would inculcate in undergraduates "a flaming faith in the American ideal," and research on behalf of the government and defense industries.

Changes Found In Practices Of Men of the Sea

Evidence of the revolutionary change which has taken place in life at sea was seen at the office of Leo F. O'Brien, U. S. Shipping Commissioner at Boston, when a veteran skipper appeared before the Commissioner recently to pay off only five of a crew of 35 men.

In the era of the belaying pin and "iron rule" of captains aboard ships, and even up to a few years ago, it was almost inevitable that at the end of a long voyage the crew would sign off.

Not so with the men under Capt. G. E. Mader, 55 years at sea and "skipper" for 36 years. When the steamer Aquarius finished discharging her cargo—and the men therefore were entitled to take their pay—all the crew except the five who were leaving for purely personal and family reasons, said they would remain.

The Aquarius came in from Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and the Philippine Islands with a cargo of sugar and copra. It will proceed to its home port, New Orleans.

Defeated G.O.P. Candidate Sets Suffolk Vote Record

George Demeter, Republican candidate for Clerk of Superior Court, Civil Business, in Suffolk County, polled the largest vote ever obtained by a Republican candidate for a Suffolk County office, it was pointed out by his friends today.

Armistice Day: Nation Turns Eyes to Future

Continued from Page 1

sored by the Boston Chapter of the Military Order of the World War. The day was warm enough, but gray. The Governor sent his regrets; likewise the Mayor. Both were concerned with the more pressing problems presented by the new defense effort.

However, the meeting had its moments of solemnity. At 11 there was a brief silence, broken by a three-gun salute from a nearby cannon. And as the smoke drifted northward across the Common a lone bugler stood beside the Soldier's Monument and sounded the measured, melancholy strains of Taps.

Applause

The band—from the James F. Mahoney Post, Roxbury, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars—played "There's a Long, Long Trail a Winding." The only applause came when one speaker or another, representing the various veterans' organizations asserted America's unshakeable determination to maintain the democratic way of life on this continent.

Frequent allusions were made to the changes that have come in the two decades since the Allies and the Germans sat down in Wagon-Lits dining car No. 2,419D in Forest Compiegne, and—among other things—started a boom in whistles, tin pans and other noise makers in America.

There were decidedly no whistles and noise makers today. The mood, this fall of 1940, is not inclined that way.

Then and Now

However, some things aren't so different today than they were on that first Armistice.

Twenty-two years ago, Boston and the whole Nation rocked with laughter at Charlie Chaplin's "Shoulder Arms." Today, we are equally (or almost so) gleeful over Charlie Chaplin's, "The Great Dictator."

Twenty-two years ago, the Republicans had just fared a little better at the polls, electing a G. O. P. Congress. Some of the automobile advertisements were about "electric gear-shifts."

Twenty-two years ago "Uncle Dudley" in the Boston Globe raptured: "A new day dawns. . . . Armed imperialism is at an end, its illicit ambitions engulfed in black disaster. Who will now seek to revive it?"

This morning, "Uncle Dudley" was urging "An Armistice Within," and wrote ". . . There is no avoiding the sight and fact of the enemy ravaging outside the city walls. But inside those walls each human being has a citadel within himself which can be kept inviolate; it is provisioned inexhaustibly and watered by unfailing springs, so why not eat and drink? For all of us now living this inner armistice may be the only road to lasting peace. We have a right to follow it, and more than a right."

Governor Issues Proclamation For Education Week

A plea that American education "avoid the totalitarian philosophy which has gripped education in the dictator countries" was voiced yesterday by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a proclamation designating the week of Nov. 10 to 16 as American Education Week.

"Every teacher, parent, and citizen," he stated, "must heed the clarion challenge which rings out across America for the preservation of our democracy.

"The guarantee of our freedom in America depends in large measure upon a system of education which will perpetuate the magnificent ideal, concept, and the philosophy of the relations of men and laws established by our founding fathers. We of this generation who have received this priceless heritage from those who went before must safeguard it for the generations to come."

Bay State Girls Rate High at Radcliffe

Twenty-six Massachusetts girls are included in the highest two groups of the Dean's list, scholastic rating of Radcliffe College, according to an announcement made by Dean Katharine E. McBride.

Six of the students in group one, which represents an almost perfect A record, are from Metropolitan Boston, Cambridge and Brockton. They are: Miss Joan G. Agar, Cambridge; Miss Constance Brickett, Newtonville; Miss Eleanor G. Dupree, Brockton; Mrs. Elizabeth Livermore Forbes, Boston; Miss Margaret A. Johnson, Cambridge, and Miss Marion H. Kopel, Brookline. Also in group one are: Martha B. Mooney, Woodsfield, Ohio, and Mrs. Sybylle Ortmann Crane, New York City.

CONCORD, N. H.

Our 50th Anniversary

We Are Giving a

20%

Discount on All Merchandise This Week Only

BROWN & BATCHELDER

1890-1940

The Reed Laundry Co.

"Launderers"

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This Thanksgiving Have a

FINER FLAVORED FEAST

Holiday and everyday meals have new appeal when you use Electric Cookery. It's fast, safe, clean, and economical.

See our low priced Electric Cooking Appliances now.

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THE MORRIS PLAN **LOANS**

A dignified way to meet your financial obligations

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DANA EMERY—Treasurer

MANCHESTER, N. H.

If she were your little girl . . .

Wouldn't you protect her eyes with BETTER LIGHT for BETTER SIGHT?

Most of us take good light for granted. Sure, it brings cheer and brightness into our homes on long autumn evenings. But, let us remember that good light from a good lamp does *more* than that: Good light helps protect precious eyesight.

Don't take chances with your children's eyesight. Give them plenty of light—correct, glareless light—the kind that comes from a fine I. E. S. lamp like the one shown here. Penny-for-penny here's one of the greatest bargains in America today. Come in today!

BETTER LIGHT
BETTER SIGHT
I. E. S. lamp
now only

$4.95

HERE'S THE WAY TO BE SURE OF HAVING ENOUGH LAMP BULBS IN YOUR HOME

Get one of these handy HOME LIGHTING KITS—containing two 40 watt, three 60 watt and one 100 watt bulb—all for only 80¢.

See your EDISON SHOP windows for SPECIAL SURPRISE FEATURES!

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Better Light means Better Sight
It's Money in your Pocket
Protect your Eyes with Proper Light
Fill every empty socket!
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Crimson Exhibits Improved Offense at Penn—N. E. Grid Season Nearing End

Harvard Provided Features Instead of Favored Quakers

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Harvard football team has finally arrived. It can face a good Brown team here this Saturday and the traditional game with Yale at New Haven the following week with confidence. That new outlook was born of the 10-10 tie with Pennsylvania last Saturday.

The writer went to Philadelphia mainly to see Penn and instead of Penn he saw Harvard. The Crimson has been strong defensively all season but today it knows it has an offense as well. It was generally expected that Penn would win the game by three or more touchdowns and expectation benefitted Harvard.

As soon as the game started the Quakers gave evidence of overconfidence and Harvard was an aroused team with grim determination. The slow running backs blossomed into hard-charging backs who fought for every inch and got yards. The Penn line and backers-up appeared stunned and lifeless and never did seem to recover.

Harvard the Reason

Old Penn football men in the press box were continually complaining about the officiating and the play of their team, never seeming to realize that it was because Harvard was so good that Penn looked bad. Not only did Harvard score a moral victory by its tie with a pre-game favorite, but it might have won the game.

Harvard used a six-man line defensively, spaced wide with the backers-up shifted to the strong side and Penn never did fathom out what to do. Frank Reagan, Penn's great back, did score their touchdown it is true, but he was completely overshadowed offensively by Harvard's Charley Spreyer.

Defensively the Harvard team stood up beautifully. The line held well and the backers-up. Ayres and Heiden, closed fast and sure. If there was any weakness it seemed to be at the ends who were given a hard day. The famed Penn forward passing game never did look good. The Crimson rushed the passer and covered minutely.

Guards Moved Back

Offensively the Harvard line really moved those Penn forwards in an amazing manner. The Quaker guards were often pushed back four and five yards and either the Penn backers-up were faulty or the Harvard faking was excellent, for they were hesitant all afternoon and making their tackles from behind.

Reagan did not play well against Harvard last year and apart from a few flashes he showed little Saturday. He did manage a few runbacks of MacKinney's long, high boots, but reason for that is that the Crimson delays moving up to cover punts to protect the kicker.

His touchdown run of 12 yards came on the fourth down. He ran out wide to his right to pass and finding no receiver available, finally dashed goalward. He eluded a couple of tacklers was helped by a block and scored standing up. It was another of those many unorthodox plays that beat Harvard so often.

Spreyer Featured

The big feature of the day was the play of Charley Spreyer. This back has had troubles all season and along with being a rather slow runner for a tailback he has not been impressive. Saturday, however, he may not have run any faster, but he certainly did run harder and his generalship was good throughout.

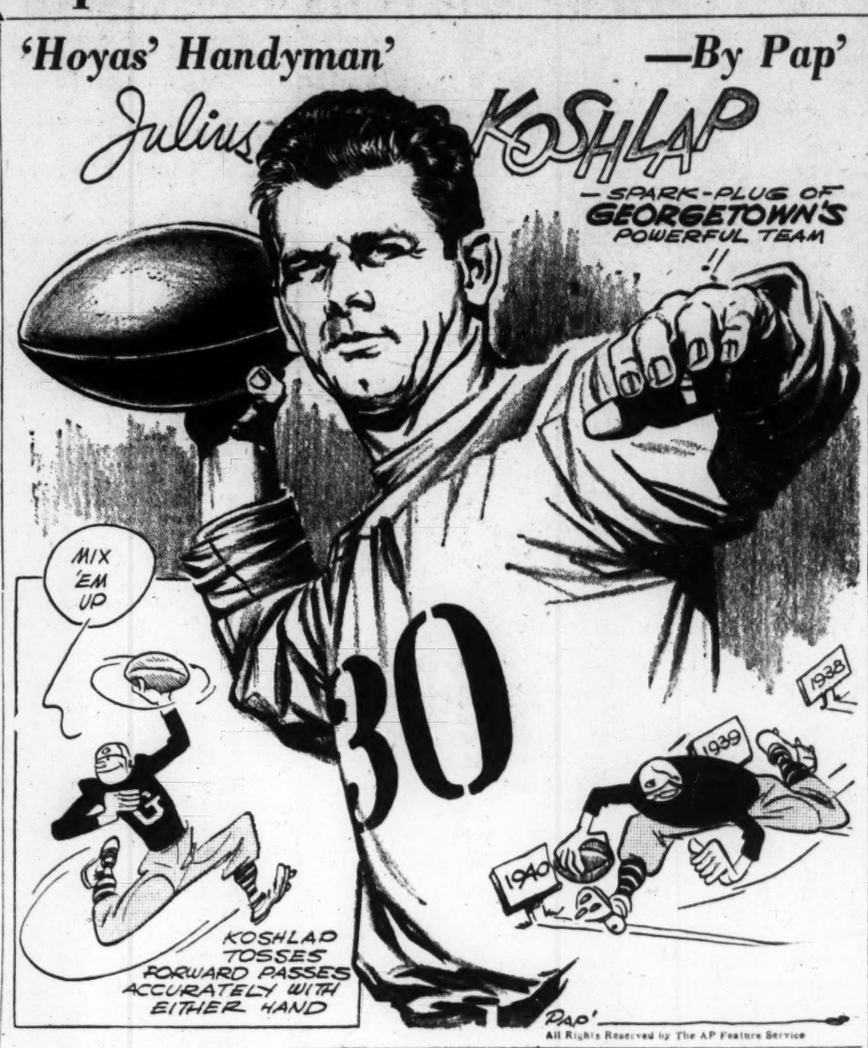
The Crimson played the ironman role only substituting for the after point, kicked by Henry Vander Eb and his field goal which took Elser out of tackle and put in Miller after the play. Spreyer was not up to par during the half and Dick Harlow started Don McNicol until Spreyer was properly rested. Bill Brown, acting captain, did a good job in place of Capt. Joe Gardella.

* * *

There were some 50,000 at the game. . . . It was a pleasing game except from a Penn standpoint. . . Captain Frick of Penn presented Captain Gardella with a Penn bicentennial plaque before the game and the ball after the game. . . The Penn team did not look smart in their play.

* * *

Harvard might have won the ball game. . . . Penn was offside on the Harvard field goal and the five-yard penalty would have put the ball on the Penn two-yard line for a first down. . . . It seems that the referee did not call Acting-Captain Brown for consultation about the penalty . . . Brown, with most of the others, dashed up field after the three points obliviois to the penalty choice. . . After the game he said he would have refused it anyway, but that is doubtful had he given it thought because Harvard had been making yardage all afternoon through the Penn line and most likely would have scored a touchdown, although Heiden or Vander Eb would have had to play tackle. . . . It was the first tie game between Penn and Harvard in their 24-game series.



The catch-phrase which heads all news releases from the publicity bureau of Georgetown is no empty boast. The Hoyas extended their string to 23 consecutive undefeated games when they rolled over Maryland 41-0. The team has won 22 games and played one tie since last losing to Maryland in 1937.

Whereas the Georgetown team of last season was a mechanical combination that lacked color, this year's 45-man squad literally bristles with class and brilliance. In Lou Ghecas the Hoyas have one of the greatest running backs in eastern collegiate football and in Jack Doolan, a lightning fast sophomore, a former national interscholastic 60-yard sprint champion who ranks with the fastest ball carriers in the nation.

Georgetown has an exceptionally fine passer in Julius Koshlap, who tosses aerials with either hand. His particular targets are Ghecas and a six-foot, four inch, 210-pound end, Bill Wixted, a senior who has come into his own this season. No fewer than five triple-threat men dominate Georgetown's versatile backfield, Jack Spencer, a senior, and Lou Falcone, a junior, pass, kick and run, and so do sophomores Al Kull, Bill McLaughlin and Frank Dornfeld.

The team has a pair of punting wizards in Mike Kopcik, an end, and Joe Daniels, a 200-pound tackle. The Hoyas have a strong forward wall in which Augie Lio, a 210-pound Hercules with an educated toe, is the outstanding player. Al Blozis, the world champion shot-putter, is a whale of a tackle for all his 240 pounds. Allen Matuza, center, has the distinction of having been claimed in the draft by the world champion Green Bay Packers last year when he was only a junior.

Any wonder that Coach Jack Haggerty has no complaint, that he feels that this is a great world, after all?

Seven Gridiron Teams Drop From List of Undefeated

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—When a team gets into November without losing a football game, it has to be good. That is seen this week in the way seven teams were eliminated from the list of the nation's undefeated and untied teams.

Only two colleges of "major" rating were dropped as the list dwindled to 24. Michigan lost a 7-6 decision to Minnesota, also unbeaten and untied, after outplaying the Gophers practically all the way, and Penn State was tied 13-13 by Syracuse, a team that boasts it loses "only to champions."

Kent State of Ohio, which topped the list a week ago, Franklin and Marshall, Rensselaer Tech and Bethany of West Virginia were the others which suffered their first defeats. F. & M., upsetter of two "big-time" rivals, finally bowed 12-0 to New York University: The others, except Kent State, bowed by narrow margins to rivals in their own class, Moravian dropping a 6-0 decision to tied but unbeaten Susquehanna. Kent State took a 23-7 defeat from a bigger Ohio rival, Akron.

The undefeated and untied teams:

Team	Won	Points—For	Agst
Milligan (Tenn.)	8	137	12
St. Ambrose (Iowa)	8	134	0
Boston College	7	261	27
Georgetown	7	247	22
Tennessee	7	225	12
Eastern Ky. T.	7	225	27
Springfield (Mo.) T.	7	211	7
Lafayette	7	162	26
Indiana (Pa.) T.	7	150	25
Texas A. & M.	7	145	27
Stanford	7	134	51
Shurtleff (Ill.)	7	113	19
Albion (Mich.)	7	110	16
East Stroudsburg	7	110	33
Cornell	6	161	43
Pacific Lutheran	6	158	40
Notre Dame	6	158	34
Hardin-Simmons	6	147	32
Millersville (Pa.)	6	134	25
La Crosse (Wis.) T.	6	121	9
New Britain (Conn.) T.	5	103	21
Wittenberg (Ohio)	4	100	20
Minnesota	6	99	82
Long Island Univ.	3	26	7

Twelve-Man Football Tried

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 11 (AP)—Coach Os Doenges, who put the twelfth man in 12-man football, thinks that an unbumped head works better than a freshly bumped one on the football field.

And for that reason, he thinks the game is here to stay.

Os and Mose Simms, head man of San Antonio's St. Mary's University, were the twelfth men Saturday in the first open and above board game of 12-man football played in the U. S. A.

Os quarterbacked his Oklahoma City University team and Mose called signals for his. Both of them got tuckered out and sent in substitute twelfth men at the half. The game ended in a 6 to 6 tie.

Spectators saw little difference in the game, but not Os.

Like most coaches, he saw something in the game that most spectators missed. Plays were run off quicker and there were more of them.

Despite a muddy field, Os said, approximately 150 plays were made. On a dry field, he said, 200 plays might be reeled off.

"Then, too," said Os, "you can appreciate that a quarterback can't come up from a hard tackle or block with his head absolutely clear. The twelfth man in back of the offense gets to see the defensive situation as a unit and how it develops. Consequently, he can play his offense well in advance, as a definite series."

Mose agreed, adding that the football rules committee may not adopt the idea right now, but eventually substitutes may be permitted to talk in the huddle on their first play, as they now do in basketball.

In Saturday's 12-man game, Coach Doenges said plays in the first quarter were run off from 10 to 13 seconds apart.

Undefeated Eastern Teams Being Weeded Out Gradually

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—The slow process of steaming out the East's undefeated and untied football leaders is getting results, but Cornell, Boston College, Georgetown, Lafayette and five other lesser known elevens still are unscathed.

Eastern gridirons furnished their full share of excitement Saturday, but not much of it by the quartet of hard-shelled headliners who still are in the lead. They simply went their way in quiet dignity.

Cornell overpowered Yale with its ground game, 21-0, which was about 50 points less than some persons had expected. Boston College's soaring Eagles, who have scored 261 points in winning seven games, downed a weak Boston University foe by the same count. Georgetown's giant Hoyas, unbeaten in 23 tests, whipped Maryland 41-0. And Lafayette edged past Rutgers 7-6 in a tight tussle that saw both touchdowns tallied as the result of fumbles.

Provided Drama

Other games provided enough drama to more than go around, though. The Manhattan Jaspers won what looked like a track meet from Marquette 45-41, never getting the lead until halfway through the final period when Charles McNulty scored his fourth and winning touchdown.

Penn State, unbeaten and untied previously, was held to a 13-13 deadlock by Syracuse, which only last week had checked Columbia out of the undefeated ranks. It took a 45-yard touchdown pass by Bill Smaltz in the last five minutes of play even to get a tie for the Nittany Lions.

Of the other teams that fell from the list of perfection, Franklin and Marshall was stopped 12-0 by New York University with Joe Frank running 40 yards with an intercepted pass on the last play of the game. Moravian was whipped 6-0 by Susquehanna, which still is undefeated but tied once. Rensselaer Poly was put through a bitter 14-13 wringer by Worcester Tech, which hadn't won a game this year. And Bethany was bounced 19-7 by West Virginia Wesleyan.

Penn Tied 10-10

Harvard tied Penn's top-heavy favorites 10-10 with nine of the Crimson players laboring the entire game before 50,000 spectators at Philadelphia and Princeton came from behind in the final period on a pass by Dave Allerdice to down Dartmouth 14-9.

A crowd of 63,000 at Baltimore saw Navy duplicate Army's game stand against undefeated Notre Dame, holding the Irish to a 13-7 count and losing only on a punishing 80-yard drive in the last period.

Once-beaten Fordham took an intersectional verdict from Purdue 13-7 and Columbia squeezed past Wisconsin 7-6 by blocking one of Fred Gage's punts on the Badgers' 20 after previously blocking his placement try for a point after touchdown.

Brown, another once-defeated outfit, subdued Army 13-9 in a contest marked by long runs. Temple routed Villanova 28-0, Pitt shutout Carnegie 6-0 with a 72-yard drive, George Washington and Bucknell battled to a scoreless draw, Williams overwhelmed Wesleyan 40-6 and Holy Cross was smothered by Mississippi 34-7.

The several intersectional affairs Saturday set the stage for some topnotch traditional events next week end, chief of which will bring together Boston College and Georgetown, two of the East's three leaders, at Boston. Other principal games will include Columbia-Navy, Dartmouth-Cornell, Penn-Army, Princeton-Yale and Syracuse-Colgate.

Sports Around the Hub

Lights at Fenway Park

Now that Clark Griffith has decided to erect a lighting plant at Griffith Stadium, only Ed Barrow and Tom Yawkey remain opposed to night baseball in the American League. However, there is a feeling around the Hub that Yawkey may yield before the 1941 season and install the arcs at Fenway Park. Bob Quinn, too, has stood firmly against the nocturnal pastime, but a change in ownership in the near future may force the President of the Bees to change his policy.

* * *

A one-sided 11-1 triumph over the Olympics is no suggestion that the Bruins are primed to walk away from the rest of the National Hockey League. But their exhibition yesterday afternoon at the Arena proved that Art Ross and Cooney Weiland have their passing game at razor edge. The younger O's often found themselves skating in circles, trying to break up the lightning combinations of the bigger pros.

* * *

A real hint of approaching winter comes down out of the White Mountain region. On the eastern slope of Mt. Washington, between the summit and Alpine Gardens, more than 100 skiers romped yesterday on about 15 inches of snow in the open and as much as 15 feet in drifts.

* * *

Briefs. . . What with Harvard holding powerful Penn to a tie, Minnesota stopping Tommy Harmon cold, Manhattan beating Marquette, 45 to 41, and the pro Dodgers breaking a seven-game Redskin win streak, this past gridiron week end will do until a more thrilling one comes along. . . Incidentally, Penn's Frank Reagan may look like a great back to some opponents, but you can't convince Harvard. . . . The Crimson stopped him last fall and again on Saturday. . . . Local high school grid games bring together Hyde Park and B. C. High, and Trade vs. South Boston at National League Field tomorrow. . . . The Boston Bears meet Cincinnati at Charleston, W. Va., tomorrow. . . . Dartmouth freshman eleven took Harvard Saturday, 19 to 13.

Exeter Takes Andover

ANDOVER, Mass. (AP) — A favored Exeter Academy eleven that was just as good as its press notices, smothered Andover Academy 20 to 2 Saturday in the 60th meeting of these ancient football rivals.

In gaining its second straight victory in the series, Exeter trimmed Andover's margin in the meetings that began in 1878. Andover now has won 28 against 27 for Exeter, with five ties.

Vernon Lightfoot, 200-pound sophomore tackle on the Missouri varsity eleven, rides a bicycle back and forth every place he goes on the campus as part of his training . . . Coach Louis Menze has more depth in his Iowa State basketball squad than usual . . . Alan Holman is on his tenth year as head football coach at Franklin & Marshall. He was an all-Conference quarterback for Ohio State in his undergraduate days.

Eastern Scorers

By the Associated Press

Player, College	Pos	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Hunt, Marshall, fb		8	19	0	0	114
Domina, Norwich, hb		8	16	10	0	106
Reagan, Penn, hb		6	12	1	0	73
Adamos, Concord (W. Va.)	hb	7	10	8	0	68
Fritchman, Morav'n, hb		7	8	11	1	62
Mazzicki, Bos. Col.	hb	7	7	15	0	57
Liebel, Norwich, e		8	8	6	1	57
Hart, Bethany	fb	7	7	11	1	56
Kearns, E. Stroudsb'g	qb	6	9	2	0	56
Holovak, Bos Col.	fb	7	9	0	0	54
Weist, Millersville	hb	6	9	0	0	54
Pielich, W. Liberty,	hb	6	8	1	0	49
Wolfe, Dartmouth,	hb	7	8	0	0	48
Kuhl, Marshall,	hb	8	8	0	0	48
Doolan, Georgetown,	hb	7	8	0	0	48
Tomasic, Temple,	hb	7	7	4	0	46
Zirinsky, Lafayette,	fb	7	5	7	3	46
Trigilli, Alfred,	hb	7	7	3	0	45
Kuhn, Lebanon Val.,	hb	6	6	5	1	44
Burton, Wagner,	qb	5	7	2	0	44
Holden, Williams,	hb	7	7	0	0	42
Farrell, Lafayette,	hb	7	7	0	0	42
Harrison, Tufts,	hb	7	7	0	0	42
O'Brien, Clarion,	hb	7	7	0	0	42
Schwartz, Rensse'l'r,	hb	7	7	0	0	42
Thompson, C'st G.,	hb	7	4	7	3	40
Desantis, Niagara,	hb	7	5	8	0	38
Burchel, Rochester,	hb	6	6	1	0	37
Schmuch, Cornell	e	6	6	1	0	37
Mazur, Manhattan,	hb	7	6	1	0	37
Landsberg, Cornell,	fb	6	6	0	0	36
R. Schmidt, Rutgers	hb	6	6	0	0	36
Bonzagni, Bowdoin,	hb	7	6	0	0	36
Wolfe, Swathmore,	hb	6	6	0	0	36
Beidler, Trinity,	hb	6	6	0	0	36
Hoopes, Rensselear,	fb	7	6	0	0	36
Swanson, Panzer,	fb	5	6	0	0	36
Schwing, Indiana (Pa.) T.	hb	7	6	0	0	36
Heaton, Susquehanna,	e	7	4	11	0	35
Hartnett, Penn. M.	fb	8	5	4	0	34
Colella, Canasius,	fb	6	5	3	0	33

American Pro League

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Standing of the American Pro Football League:

Club	W	L	T	Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Columbus	7	1	0	117	53
Milwaukee	6	2	0	150	46
Boston	4	3	0	87	55
New York	3	3	0	14	101
Buffalo	1	6	0	21	107
Cincinnati	0	6	0	30	173

Results Nov. 10

Milwaukee 30, New York 7.
Columbus 13, Buffalo 7.

Next Week's Schedule

Monday—Boston-Cincinnati at Charleston, W. Va.
Sunday—New York at Buffalo. Boston at Columbus.

League Head Will Attend Bruin Debut

At the 1940-41 season debut of the Boston Bruins here in the Boston Garden tomorrow night will be Frank Calder, President of the National Hockey League. The visiting President will make presentations before the start of the Bruin-Chicago Black Hawk game. First he will present the National Hockey League pennant and then the Lady Byng Trophy and gold medals.

As winner of the N. H. L. title last year the Bruins get the emblematic pennant flag. The Lady Byng Trophy will go to little Bobby Bauer, and the Bruins, as league champions, receive gold medals in recognition. This will be the first time the Lady Byng honor has been won by a Boston player.

Bruins on Edge

The Bruins are on edge for the opener and a capacity house is possible. The same team to win the league title last year returns, but several players who were sidelined by injuries at the finish last year are back in action again. All players are ready to go with the exception of Woody Dumart, and Flash Hollett will take his place at left wing.

Manager Paul Thompson has a well-balanced aggregation with a mixture of veterans and coming youngsters. Most of the youngsters broke in last year and were finding their bearings as the season closed. If they pick up where they left off at that time, the Hawks will be a problem to consider in the coming league race. The Hawks lost their opener, 1-0, to Amerks, but came back to beat Canadiens, 3 to 1.

First Team Line-up

The first line of the Hawks sees Bill Carse, George Allen, and the veteran Mush March teaming up. Earl Seibert and Art Wiebe are the usual starting defense pair, and Paul Goodman will tend the Chicago nets. The second defense will bring out big Jack Portland, former Bruin, and Joe Cooper, former Ranger.

The second forward line under Manager Paul Thompson will see Bill Thoms, Bob Carse, and Johnny Chad in action, and the third line and alternate includes Doug Bentley, Cully Dahlstrom, Pep Kelly, and Phil Hergesheimer. Johnny Gottselig, veteran left wing of Chicago for 13 seasons, is general utility man and assistant to Thompson.

Boston Bruins Record

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Agst
1939-40	31	12	5	67	170	98
1939-39	36	10	2	74	156	76
1937-38	30	11	7	67	142	89
1936-37	23	18	7	53	126	110
1935-36	22	20	6	50	92	83
1934-35	26	16	6	58	129	112
1933-34	18	25	5	41	111	130
1932-33	25	15	8	58	124	88
1931-32	15	21	12	42	122	117
1930-31	28	10	6	62	143	90
1929-30	38	5	1	77	179	98
1928-29	26	15	5	57	89	32
1927-28	20	13	11	51	77	70
1926-27	21	20	3	45	97	80
1925-26	17	15	4	38	92	85
1924-25	6	24	0	12	49	119

The Bruins won the Stanley Cup in 1929 and 1939

The Bruins won the National Hockey League championship in 1929, 1930, 1938, 1939 and 1940.

The Bruins won the American Division championship in 1928, 1930, 1931, 1933, 1935 and 1938.

Dick Durrance Is Turning Pro

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 11 (AP)—Dick Durrance, national ski champion, said he was turning professional.

The former Dartmouth College star who won the national amateur championship before his graduation and has retained it since, will become ski instructor at nearby Alta, newly-developed winter sports resort in the Wasatch mountains.

He skied at Sun Valley, Idaho, last winter, and won the national downhill and combined open and amateur championships.

"American skiing has reached the stage of development of any other American sport," Durrance said. "Up to a few years ago, it was definitely European. It's up to Americans to do their own teachings."

B. C.'s Contest With Hoyas Claims Interest This Week

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Little by little, the football scene here in New England is slowly fading into the distance, as various teams throughout the six States come to the end of their schedules.

Already such teams as Northeastern, Bowdoin, Maine, Rhode Island, Norwich, and Worcester Tech have put away their uniforms for the year following their games of last Saturday, while next week end will find eight more hitting the end of the trail. These teams include Amherst, Wesleyan, Williams, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Trinity, Vermont, and Middlebury. And today in Maine, Colby and Bates met in their season finale, with Colby having a chance to tie Bowdoin for the State championship by defeating the Bobcats.

As the elevens still left on the field continue on, their contests grow in intensity, and chief interest here this week end will center on the Boston College-Georgetown game at Fenway Park. This affair shapes up as the best attraction of the season so far in Boston, with both teams not only undefeated but also the highest scoring teams in the nation.

The Eagles of Newton are currently on top in regard to scoring, with 261 points in seven games, while the Hoyas come second with 247 points in seven games. Georgetown, moreover, will arrive in the Hub with a 23-game winning streak to keep intact.

Eyes on Boston

Football experts the country over will have their eyes on this epic meeting, and upon the outcome will rest Boston College's claim for national recognition. So far the Eagles have impressed all those who have seen them, but the caliber of their opposition has not been such as to warrant real top-flight ranking. A victory over the visitors would give them that position.

B. C. should be keyed up for this game, chiefly due to the efforts of Boston University last Saturday. Although the Terriers went down to a 21-0 defeat, they held their opponents scoreless for the first period—a feat no other team has been able to accomplish this season. More than that, they put up a stubborn, scrappy defense which bothered the Eagles' running game considerably and forced the Newton boys to take to the air.

Almost Even

Boston College and Georgetown will enter the game about on even terms. Possibly the Hoyas will be favored, but at this writing it appears that B. C. may have the edge. Georgetown is a hard-working outfit, grinding out yardage relentlessly, but in small chunks. Boston College moves swiftly, strikes fast, and should be able to reach pay dirt more often. Both teams undoubtedly will score, and a break or two could throw all calculations awry. But it can be pointed out here that the Eagles all season have been a team to force the breaks for themselves.

In other local games Saturday, Boston University will be host to Springfield and a Harvard eleven which surprised their closest followers Saturday with their 10-10 tie with Penn, will take on Brown at the Stadium. The latter game should be most interesting, as the Bruins are currently enjoying a streak of three straight major victories—Holy Cross, Yale, and Army, the latter by a 13-9 score Saturday. Before last Saturday's results, Brown would unquestionably have been favored. Now the experts are hedging, and are taking into consideration a possible letdown by Brown after three such games, a possible surge by Harvard after its inspiring game Saturday, and all those other little considerations that the experts like to fool with.

Williams Should Win

Out at Amherst Saturday, Williams will have a chance to win the Little Three championship outright by knocking off Amherst, and the Purple should have little difficulty doing just that. Over the week end Williams trounced Wesleyan 40-6 while Amherst was dropping a 6-0 encounter to Trinity. Earlier in the season Wesleyan defeated Amherst. An upset victory by Amherst would see the championship divided evenly between all three teams.

In Maine, Colby was favored to defeat Bates today and tie Bowdoin for the Maine title. Bowdoin beat Maine 19-0 over the week end, while earlier in the fall Bowdoin and Colby played to a 13-13 tie. In Vermont Norwich ended its season with a rousing 38-7 victory over Vermont to sew up the State championship.

Tufts Idle

Tufts, which made a couple of miscues to bow to New Hampshire 14-0, will enjoy an open date this week end before its final game Nov. 23 with Massachusetts State. Connecticut and New Hampshire will wind up their schedules at Durham. Dartmouth, which bowed to Princeton in general and Dave Allerdice in particular 14-9, remains in Hanover to meet Cornell, a team which put Yale's Bulldog through its paces 21-0 Saturday.

Yale goes down to Princeton Saturday for the first of its two "Big Three" games in succession, for the following week it plays Harvard in its Bowl at New Haven. Holy Cross, which suffered its worst defeat in 24 years by bowing to Mississippi 34-7, will play Temple at Worcester.

Olympics Now Look Forward To Opening Game in League

The Boston Olympics today were looking forward to their opening game in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League against the Orioles in Baltimore Wednesday night, following their 11-1 defeat by the Boston Bruins at the Arena yesterday afternoon.

The games yesterday, while a clear demonstration of the superiority of the professionals, nevertheless was considered by Coach Hago Harrington to have been an excellent strengthener for the coming campaign.

"I was disappointed, naturally," he declared at the close of the game, "but I was most disappointed at the condition of my club. We have been on the ice for nearly four weeks now, but the boys tire badly in the third period."

Tiring after trying to skate with such speedsters as Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer, and Roy Conacher, however, is no disgrace, and taking everything into consideration the O's put up as good an exhibition as could be expected. The one department in which they fell down most was defense — where two new players and a converted wing saw service—for the points had a tendency to back up too far and too fast.

The Olympics will have one more practice session tomorrow evening at the Arena before departing for Baltimore Wednesday. Most of the squad will take the 9 a. m. train, but a few including Frankie Spain, Junie Allen, Bob Jeremiah and Dan Sullivan will fly down in the afternoon. These four will also fly back early Thursday morning in order to be in their offices at 9 a. m.

Paul Guibord, Dick Lewis, and Ray Fortin all will not make the trip. Guibord will be detained in Boston on business, Lewis has been refused permission to play because of the injury he received last winter, while Fortin will soon begin his services as a Flying Cadet in the Army Air Corps and will play no more this year.

For this reason Coach Harrington will take along Jack Costello, who scored the O's only goal yesterday on a play set up by Frankie Spain and Gerry Desrosiers, and Al Carvelli, the former Boston University captain, who did not drees yesterday. Hago is not yet sure whether the newcomer, Vic Polich, or the veteran, Ted Frazier, will be in goal Wednesday night, although he declared he was impressed greatly by the former's exhibition against the Bruins.

The Bruins had altogether too much finesse against the local amateurs, and appeared improved in one department they showed to disadvantage last winter. That was when they had an advantage due to a penalty to their opponent. When Allen was sent off in the sixth minute in the first period, it took Bill Cowley just 28 seconds to collaborate with Flash Hollett and Mel Hill for a score. During this two-minute period, and also during the subsequent ones, the Bruins exhibited a clever short passing game in the Olympic's defensive zone—similar to that used by New York Rangers—and followers of the Rossmen are awaiting with interest to see how it works in big-time company.

Scoring by the Bruins was evenly divided throughout the team, with only Capt. Dit Clapper and Jack Shewchuk failing to collect a point. Bobby Bauer and Roy Conacher each got a pair of goals, but top scorers were Hollett and Cowley, each of whom earned four points, Cowley had one goal and three assists, while Hollett had four assists.

G. C.

Spreyer Really Went to Town

Wide World

Charley Spreyer (39) did not happen to get away on this particular play for Eugene Davis (13) just managed to nail him after a short gain, but the Crimson back tore holes through the Penn line all afternoon on Franklin Field, Saturday, when the Harvard eleven surprised the football world by holding the favored Quakers to a 10-all tie. He outgained Penn's star ball carrier, Frank Reagan, 111 yards to 77.

Persistence and Power Required of Major Elevens to Stay at Top of Prominence

Half Dozen Ranking Teams Still Face Sturdy Schedule

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—It takes persistence as well as power to win recognition as champion in any of the big football conferences and as a contender for the mythical national title.

The half dozen top-ranking teams in various sections of the United States all have these two qualifications and the schedule shows just how much they need them.

Minnesota's Golden Gophers, who might easily choose to rest on the laurels they won in successive one-point victories over Northwestern and Michigan, run into Purdue next. That should be a comparatively easy assignment, but the Boilermakers turned in a couple of good early-season performances and gave a tough Fordham team a real scrap last Saturday before going down 13-7.

Cornell, the East's ranking power, found Yale a stubbornly resisting opponent but won 21-0. This week it's Dartmouth and although the Indians' record is fully as bad as Yale's they won't give up without a struggle.

Stanford Takes Title

Stanford virtually clinched the Pacific Coast Conference title when it came through in the last quarter to beat Washington 20-10. Still there's no assurance that Oregon State won't make trouble this week. The Beavers have lost only to Washington and were tied by Southern California and they tuned up with a 21-0 win over Washington State.

The mighty Texas Aggies couldn't be stopped by Southern Methodist, a previously unbeaten team. They won 19-7, and that only sent them on to meet Rice, 14-7 winner over Arkansas, loser only twice in six starts and currently the No. 2 team in the Southwest Conference.

In addition to this "big four" the nation's list of unbeaten and untied "major" teams includes Boston College, Georgetown, Notre Dame, Tennessee and Hardin-Simmons. Michigan was the week's only important casualty and the Wolverines' 7-6 loss to Minnesota didn't take much away from their rating.

Prospects Ahead

Penn State, held a 13-13 draw by Syracuse, Mississippi State and Texas Tech have been tied but not beaten.

For these teams, and the defeated but still important members of the "big time" fraternity, the week's prospects look something like this.

East—Saturday's Boston College-Georgetown game should finally settle the important question of whether these two teams belong in the same class with mighty Cornell. Neither had much more than a light workout preparing for it. B. C. ran over Boston University 21-0 and Georgetown swamped Maryland 41-0.

Fordham, Duquesne, a 7-6 winner over St. Mary's of California yesterday, and Brown, which downed Army 13-9, rank well up among the once-beaten teams. The first two are idle this week while Brown meets Harvard, which produced one of last Saturday's biggest surprises by holding Pennsylvania to a 10-10 tie. Penn will try to start its comeback against Army while Penn State makes a similar attempt against New York University, 12-0 conqueror of previously unbeaten Franklin and Marshall.

Hardin-Simmons comes East to play Catholic University, 12-6 loser to the strong Tulsa team last week. The meeting between those ancient rivals, Yale and Princeton, heads a list of games of traditional importance which includes Syracuse-Colgate, Columbia - Navy, Holy Cross-Temple and Pittsburgh-Nebraska.

Midwest—Michigan and Northwestern clash in the standout game of the Western Conference with second place as the stake. The winner will retain a chance of beating out Minnesota if the Gophers falter. Injuries struck Northwestern in winning over Illinois, 32-14. Notre Dame, which had another hard afternoon beating Navy, 13-7, meets Iowa, 14-6 loser to Nebraska, the leading team of the Big Six. Illinois faces Ohio State and Indiana, 20-0 winner over Michigan State, tackles Wisconsin, 7-6 victim of Columbia, in other Big Ten games.

Oklahoma, 13-0 winner over Kansas, and Missouri, which whipped Colorado 21-6, fight it out for second place in the big six. Kansas goes East to play George Washington while Kansas State, beaten 20-13 by South Carolina, faced Iowa State, 7-6 winner over Drake.

Marquette, beaten 45-41 by Manhattan in last week's wildest game takes on Michigan State while Detroit, which picked up prestige with a 3-0 victory over Texas Christian, plays Gonzaga on the west coast.

South — The situation hasn't changed much in either of the South's big conferences and isn't likely to change this week. Tennessee, after blasting Southwestern of Memphis 40-0, takes on a bigger "independent," Virginia, which beat Washington and Lee 20-6. Mississippi, tied for the Southeastern Conference lead, plays Tennessee Teachers as a breather after licking Holy Cross 34-7. Mississippi State, 22-7 winner over Louisiana State, meets Millsaps.

Kentucky, again rated a contender after its 26-7 win over Georgia Tech, encounters West Virginia. Alabama, 13-6 victor over Tulane, plays Georgia Tech; Auburn, 21-7 winner over Clemson, meets Louisiana State and Tulane plays Georgia, beaten 18-13 by Florida in the only Conference games.

In the southern circuit Duke beat Davidson 46-to-13 to gain a tie with Clemson for first place and can take the lead this week by whipping its old but weak rival, North Carolina. The Tar Heels lost to Richmond, the only other "contender" 14-13 last week. Clemson tapers off against Southwestern.

Southwest—Still hoping for the Texas Aggies to crack and give them a chance, Southern Methodist's Mustangs play Arkansas and Texas Christian mets Texas, victor over Baylor, 13-0. Baylor tackles the Missouri Valley Conference leader, Tulsa, and Texas Tech, the big "independent" risks its unbeaten record against two southern schools.

Rocky Mountain Big Seven — Utah pulled past Colorado into the lead Saturday with a 34-7 decision over Wyoming and will try to hold it against Colorado State, 13-12 winner over Utah State. Colorado meets Brigham Young, beaten 9-0 by Denver, while Denver, now tied for second, plays Utah State. Wyoming meets Wichita at Wichita.

Pacific Coast—There's nothing to compare with the Stanford-Oregon State game. Washington, now tied with Oregon State for second place in the Conference, encounters Southern California, which took a 20-7 drubbing from California. Oregon, 18-0 winner over U. C. L. A. plays California and the Uclans encounter Washington State. On Sunday there's a big tussle between Santa Clara and St. Mary's for non-Conference honors.

Shaughnessy Play-Off Debate

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 11 (AP)—An effort to eliminate the Shaughnessy Play-offs as a means of determining minor league baseball championships will be made here Dec. 4 when the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues convenes.

Submitted by Houston of the Texas League, the amendment to the major-minor league rules would provide that:

"Except in cases where a split-season schedule is adopted with the championship being awarded to the winner of the post-season series between the winners of the respective halves of the split-season schedule, the club which has the highest percentage computed on a basis of games won and lost during the regularly adopted schedule must be declared champions of the league of which such club is a member."

Commenting on the proposal in his tentative agenda for the December meeting, W. G. Bramham, President-Treasurer of the Association, said it would eliminate award of the championship to the winner "of a so-called Shaughnessy series," and would recognize "the club which proves its superiority over the course of a full season."

A total of 24 rule amendments and three contract changes—most of them technical revisions—will be considered by the membership.

Controversy is anticipated by baseball men over an effort of some clubs to halve the assessment required for upkeep of the Association's headquarters, and a move to regaining part or all of an estimated pool of $300,000 accumulated in a reserve fund.

A recommendation submitted by Fort Wayne of the Texas League, if adopted, would require Judge Bramham to refund to each club "the amount paid in by them to the said Association as membership and protection fees for the 10-year period, 1931-1940, both inclusive (and including the 1941 membership and protection fee), or for the exact period of membership of any present member if it be for a less period." The fees range from $20 yearly for class E clubs to $250 yearly for class AA organizations.

"The adoption of this recommendation," commented Bramham, "will necessitate the cancellation of all memberships in the National Association for 1941, and all player reservations, together with 1941 contracts and the terms accepted."

Southern Conference

By the Associated Press

	W	L	T	PF	PA
Duke	3	0	0	92	13
Clemson	3	0	0	86	20
Richmond	3	1	0	36	30
Furman	3	2	0	117	77
Wake Forest	3	2	0	51	76
Virginia Tech	2	2	0	79	84
North Carolina	2	2	0	53	40
Washington & Lee	1	1	0	3	21
William and Mary	1	1	1	20	29
V. M. I.	1	2	1	26	39
N. C. State	2	4	0	84	79
South Carolina	0	1	0	13	21
Citadel	0	1	0	7	36
Davidson	0	5	0	34	160
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0

Pacific Coast Conference

By the Associated Press

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts	Opp. Pts
Stanford	5	0	0	100	45
Washington	3	1	0	46	26
Oregon State	3	1	1	47	32
California	2	3	0	54	49
Washington State	1	2	2	43	73
Southern Calif.	1	2	2	41	55
Oregon	1	3	1	24	42
U. C. L. A.	0	4	0	21	54
Montana	1	2	0	28	60
Idaho	0	3	0	18	110

(Montana and Idaho do not play full round robin schedule. Ties not counted.)

Missouri Valley Conference

By the Associated Press

	W	L	P	OP
Tulsa	3	0	85	13
Oklahoma Aggies	3	0	106	40
Washington	1	1	40	72
Drake	1	1	19	27
St. Louis	1	2	27	33
Creighton	1	2	28	52
Washburn	0	4	46	117

Big Six Conference

By the Associated Press

Team	W	L	T	Pts.	OP
Nebraska	3	0	0	86	9
Oklahoma	3	1	0	47	26
Missouri	2	1	0	61	47
Iowa State	1	2	0	28	56
Kansas State	1	2	0	33	38
Kansas	0	4	0	2	93

Coming Events — *By Klein*

Great Battles For Play-Off Posts Ahead

By the Associated Press

If the finish of the National Hockey League season is anything like the start, it should be one of the greatest battles for play-off places in hockey records.

So far only seven games have been played in the new season and only two teams—the New York Rangers and Boston Bruins—still are undefeated. Boston has played only one game and it was a tie.

The Rangers had a narrow escape from a loss last night but they showed the kind of stuff that made them world champions last spring to score two goals in the last five minutes of the second period and tie the Detroit Red Wings 2-2. Detroit, winner the first time out, had taken a 3-0 whitewashing at Toronto Saturday, so the draw left the two teams tied for first place with three points each.

Chicago's Black Hawks won their first victory in last night's other game, opening up with a burst of speed in the last period to whip the Montreal Canadiens 3-1. That put them on even terms with Toronto and the New York Americans, each with a victory and a defeat.

The Hawks did almost all their playing in the final period after Johnny Chad had scored in the second frame to match an early goal by Tony Demers. Outspeeding the Canadiens all the way, Bill Carse and Mush March broke through the Montreal defense to give Chicago the lead and then George Allen fooled goalie Bert Gardiner with a long floater.

The Rangers, trailing 2-0 after Syd Abel and Kenny Kilrea had scored for Detroit on fine passing plays, opened up with five-man attacks late in the second period. Clint Smith jammed home one tally on a gang play then Neil Colville went down alone to tie the count.

The league standings:

Club	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Rangers	1	0	1	3	6	3
Detroit	1	1	1	3	6	7
Chicago	1	1	0	2	3	2
Toronto	1	1	0	2	4	4
Americans	1	1	0	2	3	4
Boston	0	0	1	1	1	1
Montreal	0	1	1	1	2	4

Result Nov. 9

Toronto 3, Detroit 0.

Results Nov. 10

Chicago 3, Montreal 1.
Rangers 2, Detroit 2.

Norwich Captain

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Giant Joe McCloskey, Norwich University center, of Erie, Pa., has been elected captain of the 1941 Norwich Horsemen following their 38-to-7 victory over Vermont, which clinched the State title and brought the Cadets' season to a close with seven wins in eight starts. The six-foot five-inch center replaces Raymond Paquette, of Manchester, N. H., one of the two seniors on the team.

Southeastern Conference

By the Associated Press

Team	W	L	T	PF	PA
Tennessee	3	0	0	69	12
Mississippi	3	0	0	60	27
Miss. State	2	0	1	54	21
Alabama	2	1	0	50	33
Auburn	2	1	1	56	43
Kentucky	1	1	2	40	46
Georgia Tech	1	2	0	33	42
Florida	1	2	0	25	82
Georgia	1	2	1	45	66
L. S. U.	1	3	0	20	69
Vanderbilt	1	3	1	34	46
Sewanee	0	1	0	0	20
Tulane	0	2	0	20	33

Big Seven Conference

By the Associated Press

Team—	W	L	T	Pts	Op
Utah	4	1	0	92	47
Colorado	3	1	0	134	35
Denver	3	1	0	78	47
Brigham Young	2	2	0	38	28
Colorado State	1	2	1	40	39
Utah State	1	3	0	26	51
Wyoming	0	4	1	16	157

(Tie games do not count)

College Football Scores

Results Nov. 9

By the Associated Press

East

Brown 13, Army 9.
Cornell 21, Yale 0.
Penn State 13, Syracuse 13.
Temple 28, Villanova 0.
Lafayette 7, Rutgers 6.
Princeton 14, Dartmouth 9.
Pittsburgh 6, Carnegie Tech 0.
Harvard 10, Pennsylvania 10.
N. Y. University 12, Franklin-Marshall 0
Georgetown 41, Maryland 0.
Manhattan 45, Marquette 41.
Mississippi 34, Holy Cross 7.
Fordham 13, Purdue 7.
Columbia 7, Wisconsin 6.
City College New York 13, Springfield 7.
Boston College 21, Boston University 0.
Bucknell 0, George Washington 0.
American International 21, Panzer 0.
Bowdoin 19, Maine 0.
Hobart 19, Buffalo 7.
St. Lawrence 14, Clarkson 0.
Rhode Island State 13, Connecticut 12.
East Stroudsburg (Pa.) Tea. 12, Bloomsburg Tea. 0.
Grove City 27, Westminster 6.
Hamilton 13, Haverford 0.
Alfred 39, Hartwick 0.
Hofstra 42, New York Aggies 2.
Lebanon Valley 27, Upsala 14.
Muhlenberg 20, Lehigh 6.
Arnold 7, Lowell Textile 7.
Mansfield (Pa.) Tchrs. 7, Cortland (NY) Tchrs. 0.
Coast Guard 33, Middlebury 0.
Morris Harvey 39, Glenville 20.
Niagara 14, Waynesburg 6.
Delaware 14, Penn Military 7.
Rochester 40, Union 6.
Hillsdale 22, Adrian 6.
St. Anselm's 12, Northeastern 0.
Millersville (Pa.) Tchrs. 27, Shippensburg Tchrs. 7.
Susquehanna 6, Moravian 0.
Presbyterian 14, Erskine 7.
Swarthmore 18, Drexel 6.
Indiana (Pa.) Tchrs 33, Calif. Tchrs. 0.
Trinity 6, Amherst 0.
New Hampshire 14, Tufts 0.
Washington and Jefferson 10, Geneva 7.
Gettysburg 18, Ursinus 6.
Norwich 38, Vermont 7.
W. Va. Wesleyan 19, Bethany (W. Va.) 7.
Western Maryland 27, Wash. Col. 13.
Cincinnati (Ohio) 7, West Virginia 7.
Williams 40, Wesleyan 6.
Worcester Tech 14, Rensselaer Poly 13.
Mount St. Mary's 41, Navy Apprentice School (Norfolk, Va.) 0.
Johns Hopkins 13, Blue Ridge 7.
Thiel 26, Allegheny 0.
Slippery Rock (Pa.) Tchrs. 28, Edinboro Tchrs. 7

South

Alabama 13, Tulane 6.
Auburn 21, Clemson 7.
Florida 18, Georgia 13.
Kentucky 26, Georgia Tech 7.
Mississippi State 22, Louisiana State 7.
Vanderbilt 20, Sewanee 0.
Tennessee 40, Southwestern (Tenn.) 0.
Western 0, Morehead 0
Duke 46, Davidson 13.
Virginia Tech 38, Furman 21.
Louisiana Normal 9, Mississippi So. 6.
Wake Forest 20, North Carolina State 14.
Richmond 14, North Carolina 13.
South Carolina 20, Kansas State 13.
Virginia 20, Washington and Lee 6.
William & Mary 46, Randolph-Macon 6.
Stetson 7, Wofford 7.
Mississippi College 26, Mercer 6.
Morgan State 34, No. Carolina A. & T. 0.
Chattanooga 14, Centre 9.
Hampton Institute 25, Howard U. 0.
Miles Memorial 6, Fort Valley 0.
Allen Univ. 15, Georgia State College 6.
Paine 7, Claflin 6.
Tuskegee 27, Knoxville 7.
Bluefield State Tea. 3, J. C. Smith 0.
Murray State 35, West Tennessee Tea. 6.
Wilberforce 13, Kentucky State 12.

Midwest

Minnesota 7, Michigan 6.
Northwestern 32, Illinois 14.
Nebraska 14, Iowa 6.
Detroit 3, Texas Christian 0.
Iowa State 7, Drake 6.
Oklahoma 13, Kansas 0.
Va. Military 20, Wash. Univ. (Mo.) 13.
Indiana 20, Michigan State 6.
Emporia (Kan.) Tchrs. 14, Wichita 7.
Butler 26, Ball State 0.
Lake Forest (Ill.) 9, Wabash 0.
Louisville 14, Hanover 13.
Carleton 6, Grinnell 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 20, St. Olaf 6.
North Dakota 13, South Dakota 0.
Western Reserve 6, Ohio University 0.
John Carroll 21, Davis-Elkins 7.
Case 18, Ohio Wesleyan 10.
St. Mary's (Mich.) 13, Defiance 0.
Dayton University 13, Xavier 0.
Muskingum 16, Heidelberg 0.
Ohio Northern 20, Mount Union 6.
Ill. State Nor. 26, Northern Ill. Nor. 14.
Findlay 14, West Liberty 12.
Beloit 20, Lawrence 13.
Denison 34, Oberlin 20.
Kenyon 31, Bluffton 8.
East. Ill. Tchrs. 25, South. Ill. Tchrs. 6.
Wittenberg 26, Marietta 7.
Kalamazoo 7, Hiram 7.
Vorhees 13, Haines 0.
Bowling Green 26, Wooster 14.
Oklahoma City 6, St. Mary's (Texas) 6.
De Sales 33, Lawrence Tech 7.
Akron 23, Kent State 7.
Western (Mich.) State 20, Miami (O.) 13.
Iowa St. Tchrs. 12, South Dakota St. 2.
Albion 12, Alma 0.
Eastern Ky. 25, Central (Mich.) State 0.
Macalester 12, Concordia (Minn.) 0.
Elmhurst 13, Eureka 6.
Peru (Neb.) T. 7, Fort Hays (Kan.) St. 7.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 7, Mo. Mines 7
Depauw 20, Earlham 0.
Evansville 51, Franklin 0.
Morningside 21, North Dakota State 13.
St. Ambrose 21, Simpson 0.
Shurtleff 19, La Salle-Peru 7.
Upper Iowa 6, Luther 0.
Carroll 13, Rippon 0.
La Crosse (Wis.) T. 19, Eau Claire T. 0
Milliken 28, North Central (Ill.) 14.
Knox 7, Coe 6.
Illinois Wesleyan 27, Bradley 7.
Augustana (Ill.) 16, Illinois College 0.
Wheaton 0, Iowa Wesleyan 0.
St. Benedict's 19, Southwestern (Kan.) 13.
Concordia (Ill.) 7, Aurora 7.

Southwest

Texas A & M 19, Southern Methodist 7.
Texas 13, Baylor 0.
Rice 14, Arkansas 7.
Texas A. & I. 18, Stephen F. Austin 7.
Oklahoma A. & M. 32, Washburn 14.
Tulsa 12, Catholic 6.
Okla. Baptist 0, Central (Okla.) State 0.
Southwestern 14, McMurray 13.
N. M. University 39, N. M. Aggies 6.
Abilene Christian 26, Daniel Baker 6.

Rocky Mountain

Missouri 21, Colorado 6.
Utah 34, Wyoming 7.
Arizona State (Tempe) 7, Gonzaga 7.
Denver 9, Brigham Young 0.
Ariz. St. (Flagstaff) 20, N. M. Teachers 0.
Utah State 12, Colorado State 13.
Redlands 0, Whittier 0.
Bethel (Kan.) 20, Regis 12.
Colorado Mines 12, Western State 0.

Far West

Montana 28, Idaho 18.
California 20, Southern California 7.
Stanford 20, Washington 10.
Oregon 18, Univ. Calif. at Los Angeles 0.
Oregon State 21, Washington State 0.

Results Nov. 10

St. Francis (Pa.) 18, St. Bonaventure 13.
La Salle 13, Providence 7.
St. Vincent 0, Scranton 0.
Duquesne 7, St. Mary's (Calif.) 6.
St. Joseph (Ind.) 6, St. Norbert (Wis.) 6.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 19, Loras 2.

American League Moving Picture Ready by Jan. 1

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 (AP)—The American League's annual movie of baseball stars in action will be ready for distribution on Jan. 1, 1941, Producer Lew Fonseca announced today.

The film, "Batting Around the American League," shows the top-flight performers—Bobby Feller, Hank Greenberg, Joe Di Maggio, Jimmy Foxx, and many others—performing their specialties before the camera.

Fonseca, of the league's promotional department, designed the movie, as in the past, for free showing principally in schools, colleges, fraternal organizations, boys' clubs and various luncheon groups.

Cummings Scores

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 11 (AP)—Homer S. Cummings, former United States Attorney General, won his own golf tournament here yesterday for the second consecutive year. Thirty-nine players, mostly from Washington, participated in the 16th annual tourney.

Cummings shot an 83, which with an 18 handicap, gave him a 65. Judge Patrick B. O'Sullivan of New Haven, Conn., had the low gross, a 77.

W. A. Julian, Treasurer of the United States, had a 93, and Gene Tunney, former heavyweight champion, an 89.

Cleveland and Indians Lead

By the Associated Press

The Cleveland Barons and Springfield Indians are making things tough for their American Hockey League rivals by refusing to lose, but the opposition hasn't been shaken off yet.

After a little less than two weeks of play, Cleveland tops the Western Division with four-straight victories while Springfield has won three games and tied two to lead the Eastern section with the same point total, eight. But the champion Rhode Island Reds are only two points behind the Indians and Philadelphia and Hershey have five points each, although they've played more games than the leaders.

Cleveland's fourth victory was a 5-0 shutout of the Buffalo Bisons Saturday — the second time the Barons have beaten that club. The same evening Hershey walloped Providence 4-1 and Springfield outscored the Pittsburgh Hornets 6-3.

Those three leaders all were idle last night while Providence, Indianapolis and New Haven came out on the winning side.

The Reds started fast and rammed home five goals before the Buffalo players discovered what was going on. Then the Bisons scored three in less than three minutes for a final 5-3 count. Rookie Max Bentley of the Reds was the only player to score two goals.

Indianapolis also won by a 5-3 count, downing the Philadelphia Ramblers with a late spurt. The Capitals were out in front twice, only to be tied up, but their final burst was good. Carl Liscombe scored his second goal five minutes before the finish to give the Caps the lead, then he and Cecil Dillon helped Jack Keating on the final tally.

New Haven scored three goals in the final period to down Pittsburgh 3-2. Red McAtee, Hornet goalie, made 40 stops as he blanked the Eagles for two periods, but in the final Polly Drouin, Marcel Tremblay and George Patterson all managed to beat him.

The standings:

Western Division

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Cleveland	4	0	0	8	21	7
Hershey	2	2	1	5	16	13
Indianapolis	1	2	1	3	11	13
Pittsburgh	1	4	1	3	13	21
Buffalo	1	3	0	2	8	16

Eastern Division

Springfield	3	0	2	8	16	8
Providence	3	3	0	6	15	16
Philadelphia	2	2	1	5	13	16
New Haven	1	3	2	4	8	9

Hunt Leads Nation With 114 Points

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP)—Jack Hunt, line-smashing fullback of little Marshall College in West Virginia, personally scored five touchdowns in his team's victory over Detroit Tech the past week end to take over high individual scoring honors among the nation's footballers with a total of 114 points.

A late-comer in the race for individual laurels, Hunt has crossed the opposition goal line 19 times in eight games and in only one contest has failed to count. Tom Harmon of Michigan, the leader most of the season up to now, failed to score in his team's defeat by Minnesota Saturday and dropped into a tie for second place among the sectional leaders with Charles Larson of Culver-Stockton, each with 87 points. The sectional leaders:

Players, team	Pos.	G	TD	PAT	FG	Pts.
East						
Jack Hunt, Marshall College	FB	8	19	0	0	114
Western Conference						
Tom Harmon, Michigan	HB	6	12	12	1	87
Missouri College Union						
Charles Larson, Culver-Stockton	HB	7	14	3	0	87
Texas Conference						
Thurmon Jones, Abilene Christ'n.	FB	7	10	11	0	71
Southern Conference						
Tony Gallovich, Wake Forest	HB	8	9	7	0	61
Far West						
Marvin Harshman, Pac. Lutheran	HB	6	9	2	0	56
Big Seven						
Leo Stasica, Colo.	HB	7	9	0	0	54
Southeastern Conference						
Merle Hapes, Mississippi	FB	8	9	0	0	54
Missouri Valley						
Jim Reynolds, Okla. A. & M.	HB	8	7	8	0	50
Big Six						
John Martin, Oklahoma	FB	8	7	0	0	42
Southwest Conference						
John Kimbrough, Texas A. & M.	FB	7	6	0	0	36
Pacific Coast Conference						
Pete Kmetovic, Stanford	HB	7	6	0	0	36
Rocky Mountain Conference						
Bobby Fliegar, Greeley State	HB	5	4	7	0	31

Cornell Senior Leads Team To Harrier Crown

NEW YORK (AP)—John I. Ayer, Cornell University senior, who never ran a cross-country race until last year, led his team to the Heptagonal championship over the five-mile Van Cortlandt Park course Saturday, finishing with a sprint which gave him a 12-yard margin over Sidney Bull of Dartmouth.

En route to his time of 27m. 39.4s. over the leaf-strewn flats and stony ridges, Ayer, a native of Syracuse, N. Y., stayed behind until the pack reached the three-mile mark. Here he began to raise the pace, and by the time the stretch hove into sight, the race had narrowed down to a personal duel between Ayer and Bull.

Cornell, which was tied by Harvard last year for the team title, entered a well-balanced group and finished five men in the first 12 for an excellent total of 32; Dartmouth was second with 62, Harvard had 63, Princeton 93, Pennsylvania 112, Yale 124, and Columbia 144.

Cornell men scoring behind Ayer were Frank Hoag, who finished third; Nathaniel White, sixth; Howard Lynch, tenth, and Matty Urbanowitz, twelfth. Ayer was seventh in the same meet last year. The summary:

1	John L. Ayer, Cornell	27:39.4
2	Sidney H. Bull, Dartmouth	27:42
3	Frank Hoag, Cornell	27:58
4	P. M. Harmon, Dartmouth	28:08
5	John W. Drebinger, Pennsyl.	28:13
6	Nathaniel E. White, Cornell	28:23
7	Joe R. McLoughlin, Harv'rd	28:46
8	W. E. Uptegrove, Dartmouth	29:09
9	Robert D. Jay, Harvard	29:10
10	Howard Lynch, Cornell	29:11
11	E. Langdon Burwell, Harvard	29:17
12	Matty Urbanowitz, Cornell	29:18
13	Maurice P. Rehm, Princeton	29:24
14	Alfred L. Shapleigh, Yale	29:26
15	David M. Little, Jr. Princeton	29:28
16	R. F. Kip, Jr., Princeton	29:36
17	Al Scott, Harvard	29:41
18	William Jamieson, Cornell	29:47
19	Malcolm O. Main, Yale	29:52
20	K. T. Rogers, Harvard	29:56
21	Albert Schmidt, Cornell	29:57
22	L. L. Trudeau, Dartmouth	30:03
23	Richard Belyea, Pennsylvania	30:04
24	Arthur Haagensen, Columbia	30:16
25	E. W. Cissel, Princeton	30:17

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Redskins-Bears Contest Is Billed as Play-Off Preview

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 (AP)—It is quite apparent by now that the Brooklyn Dodgers and Detroit Lions of the National Football League don't read the newspapers.

The Lions apparently didn't know that the Chicago Bears were pro football's "super team" and the Dodgers evidently weren't aware of the fact that the Washington Redskins were unbeatable.

Disregarding their opponents' status, Detroit and Brooklyn added considerable confusion to the championship race Sunday when the Dodgers handed Washington its first defeat in eight games this season, 16 to 14, and the Lions hung a 17-to-14 defeat on the Bears.

Pivotal Game

The outcome of these two featured attractions prepared the way for next Sunday's pivotal battle between the Bears and Washington at Griffith Stadium. A sellout crowd of about 35,000 already is assured for the game which is billed as a probable preview of the title play-off in December.

Despite the loss Washington is a heavy favorite to qualify as the eastern division champion. The Bears held their western section lead with six wins in eight games, and have a one-game lead over Green Bay, the defending champions.

A crowd of 34,000 saw Sammy Baugh of Washington set a new league record of 23 completed passes, but the Redskins were helpless on the ground, gaining only 19 yards. A forward-lateral, Ace Parker to Waddy Young to Shetley, produced Brooklyn's first score and a safety increased the Dodgers' lead in the second period. George Cafego passed to Parker for the second touchdown, before Washington unleached its futile two-touchdown attack in the final quarter.

Last-Minute Pass

The Bears, leading 14 to 10 going into the last quarter, lost when Cotton Price tossed a touchdown pass to Lloyd Cardwell in the end zone in the final half-minute of play.

Green Bay bounced back from a defeat by the Bears a week ago to whip the Chicago Cardinals, 28 to 7. Pass interceptions set up the Packers' last two touchdowns in the fourth period. Clark Hinkle scored three of Green Bay's touchdowns.

Cleveland rolled over New York, 13 to 0, with Vic Spadaccini in the starring role. The former Minnesota star intercepted a Giant pass and ran 60 yards for the first touchdown and caught another enemy aerial to set up the other score. The Giants passed Cleveland's 35-yard line only once.

Pittsburgh defeated Philadelphia, 7 to 3, leaving the Eagles still without a victory in eight games.

League standings:

Club	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
Eastern Division					
Washington	7	1	0	218	112
Brooklyn	5	3	0	129	91
New York	4	3	1	97	109
Pittsburgh	2	6	2	60	171
Philadelphia	0	8	0	93	177
Western Division					
Chicago Bears	6	2	0	157	97
Green Bay	5	3	0	172	128
Cleveland	4	4	0	110	102
Detroit	4	4	1	118	103
Chicago Cards	2	5	2	107	177

Results Nov. 10

Cleveland 13, New York 0.
Brooklyn 16, Washington 14.
Detroit 17, Chicago Bears 14.
Green Bay 28, Chicago Cardinals 7.
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 3.

Sunday's Schedule

Green Bay at New York; Detroit at Philadelphia; Chicago Bears at Washington; Cleveland at Brooklyn.

Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Bruce Smith and Joe Mernik, Minnesota—Smith ran 80 yards for touchdown and Mernik kicked decisive extra point in Gophers' 7-to-6 victory over Michigan.

John Kimbrough, Texas Aggies—Plunged through Southern Methodist line for 30 yards in eight attempts and scored winning touchdown in 19-to-7 victory.

Pete Kmetovic, Stanford — Caught pass from Frankie Albert for first touchdown and ran intercepted pass back 45 yards for another in 20-10 triumph over Washington.

Mort Landsberg, Cornell — Scored two of his team's three touchdowns, one on a dash of 37 yards, in 21-to-0 victory over Yale

Paul Christman, Missouri—Tossed two scoring passes and ran for a third touchdown as Tigers beat Colorado, 21 to 6.

Bob Saggau, Notre Dame — Passed 32 yards for first Irish touchdown and ran seven yards for another to defeat Navy 13 to 7.

Walt Domina, Norwich—Scored three touchdowns, pegged three touchdown passes and kicked two extra points for season scoring total of 106 points in 38-to-7 victory over Vermont.

Charley McNulty, Manhattan—Scored four touchdowns in his team's spectacular 45-to-41 win over Marquette.

Art Jones, Richmond—Threw two touchdown passes and kicked two extra points in 14 to 13 upset of North Carolina.

Walt Zirinsky, Lafayette—Scored touchdown and extra point that beat Rutgers, 7 to 6, and left Lafayette undefeated for season.

Don Clawson, Northwestern—Tallied two of three last-period touchdowns that brought Wildcats back to trim Illinois, 32 to 14.

Billy Jefferson, Mississippi State—Sailed three touchdown passes that gained 120 yards and defeated L. S. U.,

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Monkey and the Raccoon

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

A young raccoon was once going to school. He felt rather badly because his mother had just scolded him for losing some of the pages out of his alphabet book, and worse still when he reached school, and found that he had lost his book altogether.

"I must have dropped it in the woods!" he thought, and hurried back along the path by which he had come. But no sign of his book could he find.

As he started sadly once more for school he heard a sound high in one of the trees overhead, and looking up, what should he see but a monkey sitting comfortably in a crotch, with the lost book in his paws.

"Hi! That's my book!" squealed the little raccoon indignantly.

The monkey looked down at him through the leaves and gave a disdainful smile.

"It's mine now!" he answered. "Run along! I'm going to teach school myself."

Learning the A B C

And almost on the instant five little monkeys with their faces still damp from washing, and their hair neatly parted and combed, appeared opposite him in a row on a rather long branch.

"A," said the big monkey.

"A," repeated the little ones.

"B," said the big monkey.

"B," repeated the five.

"C," said the big monkey.

"C," said the little monkeys.

"E," said the big monkey, but before the little ones could repeat "E," the raccoon interrupted.

"That's wrong!" he shouted. "It's 'D.'"

"It says 'E' in the book," argued the big monkey. "I guess the book knows better than a little foolish raccoon."

"No, it doesn't!" protested the raccoon. "I lost out the pages. It used to say 'D' after 'C,' it really did!"

Finally the monkey was convinced.

"Well," he said, "if I bring you a paper and pencil will you write down the lost letters?"

"If you'll give me back my book, I will," bargained the little raccoon.

"Then how can I teach the alphabet?" asked the monkey.

A Bargain

"Copy down the letters yourself," said the little raccoon, "and then with my letters you'll have the whole thing."

So the big monkey copied all the letters in the book, and the raccoon put down all the letters that were lost out of the book, and the monkey gave him back the book itself and the raccoon hurried off to school, late but well satisfied.

But when the big monkey climbed back to the comfortable crotch in the tree where he had been sitting, he couldn't find the paper on which he had copied most of the alphabet, though whether the wind had blown it away or the five little monkeys had hidden it, he never could find out. All he had left was the paper on which the little raccoon had written "D" "K" "S" and "U." So he made the best of it.

"We'll study the short alphabet," he said, and the little monkeys were perfectly satisfied, and to this day if any one asks them to say the alphabet they rattle off—

"D, K, S, U" as fast as they can say it, and feel very pleased with themselves at that.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Hi! That's my book!" squealed the little raccoon.—A drawing by Maurice Day

'Gaily We Parade!'

Along the shelves all blue they stand
And black and green and red and brown,
My books that take me far and near
Through shining field and pictured town

From "Counting the Day," by James S. Tippett

Book Reviews

Book Week is here! November 10 to 16 is set apart for the twenty-second observance of this great national crusade to bring good books to boys and girls, and to bring boys and girls to good books.

"Good Books—Good Friends," is this year's Book Week slogan. Could there be a better one? A host of friends for all are to be found in books, and what a goodly company of loyal friends they are! Some friendships are already firmly established through reading and re-reading our favorites.

Boys and girls, Book Week is your celebration! It is your opportunity to join hands with the many agencies participating and make this one of the best Book Weeks ever; 1940 books have just tumbled out from the publishers in America and what a gay parade they make!

Friends Around the World

"Happy Times in Czechoslovakia," by Libushka Bartusek, turns our thought away from the present-day conditions in that troubled land, and we meet Marushka, Yurka and Tomash as they join in the fun, excitement and in the solemn ceremonies in their peaceful, happy village during the celebration of the folk festivals of Winter, Easter, Harvest, and Christmas.

Madame Bartusek has not only given us a good story of family and national life but also a record, valuable because it preserves the spirit and customs of these brave people for children. Yarka Burés' very lovely illustrations, in rich color and characteristic design, portray Czech peasant decoration and costume, add interest, homeliness and charm.

"Lucky Pierre," by Lorraine and Jerrold Beim, with pictures by Howard Simon, introduces the family of a Breton fisherman. Pierre, the youngest, is the hero. He had six brothers and sisters and they teased him, laughed at him, saying always, "That Pierre!" All this was because the lad spent all his time looking for things. He would say, "I'm lucky —look what I found!" Sometimes it was a snail, or a pin, or a piece of rope—and how his brothers and sisters laughed. But one day they didn't laugh for the things Pierre had found helped rescue them when a storm came up.

"Maminka's Children" with story and pictures by Elizabeth Orton Jones is a choice book. The stories tell of three very happy children, Nanka, Marianka and Honzicheck and of Maminka and Grandpa. The artist-author tells us these stories and pictures were inspired by the close association with two people, Mamie and Pantsy, who came from the Old Country — Bohemia — quite long ago to live in her household when she was a child.

These tales of Maminka's children bring us the secrets, jokes, dancing and happy times in this busy household where there is always time enough for play.

A new book by a Newbery Medal winner, Elizabeth Enright, author of "Thimble Summer," will endear itself to girls. "The Sea Is All Around" has for its setting the island of Pokenick, thirty miles off the New England coast. Mabeth Kendall, Mab for short, who had lived with Aunt Sarah in Golden Creek, Iowa, was to travel alone from Iowa to the island of Pokenick, where Aunt Belinda lived.

In an enchanting way the author lets us travel with Mab, seeing through her eyes the strange and wonderful things on that journey which was crowded with a vast and bewildering number of impressions. The events which occur during those first winter days after her arrival on the island and the many that follow are dramatically told and you won't want to miss a word.

"Teri Taro From Bora Bora," by William Stone, with vivid pictures by Armstrong Sperry, carries us to a very small island far, far away where the sun is always warm and where there is never any winter, only flowers and sunshine, with now and then a little warm friendly rain in between—this is the island of Bora Bora, near Tahiti. There is plenty of action in this story of Polynesian Island life and boys will take "Teri" to their hearts.

Friends of Today

Doris Gates, children's librarian at the Fresno County Free Library, California, who wrote *Sarah's Idea*, writes a new story about Janey Larkin, whose only home for some time was a shabby car in which she and her Mom and Dad lived while Dad looked for work picking cotton or at any other work he could find. They belong to a large group we call "migratory workers." They have few of the things we accept so easily and take for granted, but they have courage to go on.

Miss Gates tells in "Blue Willow" the story of this little girl of today, who had a beautiful blue willow ware plate, a relic of the time when the Larkins had a real home before the dust storms drove them out of Texas. Janey's plate was the only beautiful thing the family owned and it was a symbol of better days to come. Paul Lantz's pictures are as appealing as the story.

"Flight 17," by Henry Lent, is an up-to-the-minute informational book, attractively presented in concise text and clear drawings. Mr. Lent takes you on a trip in a transport plane from New York to Chicago. Step by step he describes the preparation, the trip to the airport, the takeoff, the flight and the landing.

Emma Brock tells of a wonderful trip John took to California with his Auntie in "Too Fast for John." Trains and travel are fascinating subjects for small boys and in this easy-to-read book they will enjoy John's trip on one of the new red and silver streamliners.

Friends of Long Ago

From stories Robert Lawson heard from his elders when he was a small boy, he writes a tribute to his forebears in text and drawings. "They Were Strong and Good" is his new book. Told in simple language in a sincere, forthright manner, it is much like what a boy might speak to another about the things he felt very proud of, concerning his family.

In his foreword, Mr. Lawson writes: "This is the story of my mother and my father and of their fathers and mothers. Most of it I heard as a little boy, so there may be many mistakes; perhaps I have forgotten or mixed some of the events and people. But that does not really matter, for this is not alone the story of my parents and grandparents, it is the story of the parents and grandparents of most of us who call ourselves Americans. None of them were great or famous, but they were strong and good. They worked hard and had many children. They all helped to make the United States the great nation that it now is.

"Let us be proud of them and guard well the heritage they have left us."

This artist, whose work is always distinguished, has given to young Americans, and their elders, not only a beautiful picture book but a timely reminder that they too must be "strong and good"; must give their best to their country and keep America strong and free.

Picture-Book Friends

"Animals Everywhere," by the d'Aulaires, winners of the Caldecott Medal for their picture-book "Abraham Lincoln," is another rare book for very young children. The title page reads: "In this book is unfolded the panorama of animal life from the tropics to the frigid North. It was made for the artists' little son, Per Ola. On one side crayon lithographs in rich color show the animals in their native settings, and on the other side the same animals appear with their backs turned. The call and sounds of the animals are given in a simple text."

The pages unfold and when fully opened form a double frieze. Its gay colors and wide variety of animals make this most desirable as a book or decoration for the nursery.

Fables are very pleasing to us when we are first getting acquainted with books, because of their brevity and their direct appeal. Margaret Wise Brown has selected seventeen of La Fontaine's fables, having such little people in mind, and has translated the ones children have always liked best and may be found in a large picture book with the well known French artist André Hellé's four-color illustrations. The book, "The Fables of La Fontaine," will delight children because of its simple prose and appealing pictures, whose figures and scenes suggest a child's own animal toys and blocks.

A unique and fascinating book for young Americans is Mabel Pyne's "The Little History of The United States." The publisher's description seems apt and we quote: "If you can imagine a March-of-Time done in technicolor, and full of humor, that showed you America from the time of Columbus right down to today, you would have an idea of 'The Little History of The United States'."

Dates and long descriptions are omitted. Young readers will find this kind of history fun, we think, and we have an idea the grownups will like its span and brevity for between Columbus and today the important events are spread in compact form for pleasure or ready reference.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Drawn by Robert Lawson for "Gaily We Parade," by John E. Brewton (The Macmillan Company).

Prizes for Two

By Peter White

We are so glad to see, from the "thank you" letters that come to us, how many of you, girls and boys, enjoy reading books. Here is the note we received from Doris Jean Creer, of Temple City, California:

"Thank you for the book. I enjoyed 'Lovina'; it was very nice. I brought it to school and the teacher read it to us. We liked it very much. I read it four times."

And here is the one June Mayo, of Detroit, Michigan, wrote us:

"I was very happy to receive the book, 'The Story of Lee Ling,' as a prize for my story, and I enjoyed it very much.

"I love to read stories of this kind. When I am in school, I have to read stories to suit my grade, as I am in the 8B, but out of school I read stories I like that suit my years. Thank you so much."

You can all imagine how happy it makes us to know that the books give you so much pleasure. We shall be very happy, too, if more of you, girls and boys, will send in papers for the Contest. We should like to hear from lots more of you about the stories you like on the pages.

The prize for the best paper by an "under eight" goes to Jo Nell Alcorn, seven, of Indianapolis, Indiana, for a nice letter written all in her own handwriting, telling us of the stories on The Children's Page that she has enjoyed most. In the older group, the prize goes to Mary Frances Armentrout, ten, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, for a good essay on "The Wonderful Tree," by Henry Beston.

Jo Nell's prize is "Katy's Quilt," by Ruth Holbrook, a lovely story, with beautiful pictures in colors. It is an interesting tale of a little girl of seventy years ago who did not like to sew on patchwork quilts. We think Jo Nell will like the story of all the things that happened when Katy's family moved to a new home in another town and the reward Kitty got for her work. Mary Frances won "Blueberry Corners," by Lois Lenski, a delightful story, with fine illustrations, about a family of eight children who lived in the Connecticut hill country a century ago.

Here is Jo Nell's letter:

A Group of Favorites

Dear Peter White:

I like "Mrs. Field Mouse Goes to Town" very much.

And I like "The Squash Vine That Climbed," too.

This has been the first time I have written you so I thought I would make my letter neat so that I may win a book. I love to read and reading is my hobby.

I made a scrap book of third grade stories.

If I do not win a book this time I will write you again.

Here is Mary Frances's essay:

When the Bear Grew

I like the story of "The Wonderful Tree," by Henry Beston. I was sorry for the little boy and his mother, because they were so poor. I thought the little boy was very kind when he gave the old woman by the wayside his lunch.

The boy got a bean from the old woman which he planted as soon as he got home. It started to grow immediately. By the end of the month it was covered with fruit. The boy's mother was delighted with the things that were inside of the seed pods. There was furniture and clothing inside the seed pods.

I wish I could have had some of the fruit that was on the tree. It must have been delicious for there were no two alike. The magic cat must have been the best thing of all, to make people forget their sorrows and only remember their joys.

I like the stories Henry Beston writes very well. I am glad that the story ended so nicely.

We make special mention of Nancy Morgan, eight, of Kansas City, Missouri, for a nice paper on "Five Bushel Farm," by Elizabeth Coatsworth.

When I Read

I've ridden on a seahorse,
I've watched the dolphins play,
And I have caught a flying fish
This side of old Cathay.
A Chinese junk with rainbow sails
Has cut across my view;
And I have loved a coral strand
Where coco-palm trees grew.

I've felt the heat of Suez;
I've anchored near Penang.
I've known the streets of Bangkok
And heard brass cymbals clang.
And all because my fancy
Is fed on books of lore.
I read and dream—then suddenly
I'm gladly home once more.

HELEN MARING

List of Books Reviewed

Happy Times in Czechoslovakia, by Libushka Bartusek. Drawings by Yarka Burés. New York and London: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.00.

Lucky Pierre, by Lorraine and Jerrold Beim. Pictures by Howard Simon. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. $1.50.

Maminka's Children, story and pictures by Elizabeth Orton Jones. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $2.00.

The Sea Is All Around, written and illustrated by Elizabeth Enright. New York and Toronto: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.00.

Teri Taro From Bora Bora, by William S. Stone. Illustrated by Armstrong Sperry. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.75.

Blue Willow, by Doris Gates. Illustrated by Paul Lantz. New York: The Viking Press. $2.00.

Flight 17, by Henry B. Lent. Illustrated by the Haumans. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $1.00.

Too Fast for John, by Emma L. Brock. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.00.

They Were Strong and Good, written and illustrated by Robert Lawson. New York: The Viking Press. $2.00.

Animals Everywhere, by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire. New York and London: Doubleday, Doran & Co. $1.25.

The Fables of La Fontaine, translated by Margaret Wise Brown. Illustrated by André Hellé. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The Little History of The United States, by Mabel Pyne. Illustrations by the author. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.

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Commerce and Finance

Analysts See Farm Cash Income Exceeding $9,000,000,000

Business and Industry

Steel Activity Holds at High 96½ P.C. Rate

CLEVELAND (AP)—No important changes are anticipated in the forthcoming announcement of first quarter iron and steel prices, the Magazine Steel said.

Prices of ferromanganese and other alloys were reaffirmed last week and may indicate the general price trend, the magazine said in forecasting the quarter announcement by the end of this week.

Reasons advanced for the probable stability of prices are good steel company earnings, sentiment in Washington in favor of moderation of prices generally, reasonably low raw materials prices and desire of steel producers to keep all phases of business on an even keel.

Failure of a general pig iron advance to materialize is also cited by the magazine as indicating unchanged quotations. Reaffirmation of prices would relieve delivery pressure with some producers having December contracts waiting until 1941.

Steel production was unchanged at 96½ per cent of capacity last week. Shipping dates continue to be extended mildly and producers who are sold up for two months predict three months' backlog by spring.

Production of open-hearth and Bessemer ingots in October of 6,461,898 tons was the highest on record, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported, with the average rate of 96.10 per cent passing the previous peak of November, 1939, by nearly three points.

Automobile assemblies are due to reach 1940 highs for the week ended Nov. 9 with an estimated 120,948 units. Orders for freight cars in October were 12,195, the largest in a year.

Three composite price compilications remain unchanged—steel scrap at $20.54, iron and steel at $38.06 and finished steel at $56.60.

Advances in two districts, declines in five and unchanged figures in five contributed to the 96½ per cent production rate.

Pittsburgh rose 2 points to 97 per cent and Youngstown 1 to 92. Chicago dropped a point to 97, Cleveland 3½ to 86½, Buffalo 2 to 93, New England 5 to 85 and Detroit 2 to 93. Unchanged were eastern Pennsylvania at 94, Wheeling 98½, Birmingham 100, Cincinnati 94 and St. Louis 85.

Circulating Money Near Record Peak

By the Associated Press

Washington

American wallets bulged with an average of $62.66 per person in coin and currency on Oct. 31, the Treasury calculated.

This was $1.02 more than a month ago, and was the highest per capita circulation figure in history, except for a few days during the 1933 banking holiday.

The Treasury said $8,299,702,355 worth of money was in circulation, compared with $8,151,166,196 a month ago, and $7,342,362,637 a year ago. The per capita circulation a year ago was $55.84. It has been rising almost every month since then.

Timken Roller Bearing Co.

CANTON, Ohio (AP)—Timken Roller Bearing Co. declared a $1.50 a share dividend payable Dec. 5 to holders of record Nov. 19. This brings 1940 dividends to $3.50. The company announced third quarter net income of $1,944,052, equal to 80 cents on each of the 2,415,380 outstanding shares, against $1,486,564, or 61 cents, for the same quarter of 1939. Nine months' net was $6,940,598, or $2.87 a share, against $4,908,934, or $2.03 a share.

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(M-4)

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The FINANCIAL WORLD
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Canada, U. S. Seen Fortunate In Having Strategic Minerals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The utilization of all a country's forces for the prosecution of war is often known as "total war," but it is sometimes difficult to realize how complete the requirements of a modern war are, according to the Royal Bank of Canada.

Writing in the autumn 1940 issue of the Harvard Business Review, Paul M. Tyler of the United States Bureau of Mines, points out that . . . "virtually all of the 92 chemical elements distinguished by chemists are used in industry—all but a few that are too rare in nature or too difficult to isolate—and virtually the same list is employed in war as in peace. All metals and minerals used in products for the military establishments and even those requisite to maintenance of the civilian population when a nation is at war have strategic importance. The term 'strategic materials,' however, is restricted nowadays to those that not only are necessary to the conduct of war but that also have to be obtained in whole or in essential proportions from sources outside the sphere of influence of a nation. It follows that the list of strategic materials differs in various countries and changes from time to time."

U. S. Not Self-Sustaining

Considered as an economic unit, the North American continent is unusually fortunate in regard to these strategic materials, the bank states. Its resources of many of the important minerals necessary to industrial and military activity are more than sufficient for its requirements.

The latest list of the strategic materials required to be secured from outside sources by the United States contained only 14 items, including rubber and nine minerals. These mineral products are antimony, chromium, manganese, mercury, mica, nicker, quartz crystals, tin and tungsten. Nickel, which is one of the most essential metals for armor plate and other munitions of war, is lacking in the United States but as Canada produces such a large proportion of the world output the Canadian supply is certainly adequate for any probable demand.

A few of the other mineral products which are lacking in the United States or Canada can be secured in South America. Quartz crystals, essential for frequency control in radio, telephone and other communications are obtained only in Brazil. The greatest demand for these would be unlikely to exceed 50 tons a year, yet without this comparatively small amount, radio communication, for example, would become well nigh impossible.

Bolivia and Mexico expanded their output of antimony in the past five years, sufficiently to offset the decline in Chinese production as a result of the Sino-Japanese war. In Canada, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company has completed a plant for the production of refined antimony from smelter flue dust. This plant has a daily capacity of four tons while Canada's normal requirements of antimony are less than 500 tons per annum.

This summer, Canada became a substantial producer of mercury, one of the most vital strategic materials formerly secured from Spain and Italy. A monthly output of some 400 standard flasks of 76 pounds each is now being obtained from properties in northern British Columbia; this is reported to be supplying not only Canadian needs but a large part of British requirements as well. The United States could also fill their requirements from domestic sources if imports were cut off for a prolonged period.

Chromium From China

It is when we turn to the other strategic materials in the United States' list that we appreciate fully the importance of the Far Eastern situation and particularly the position of Southeastern Asia, the review continues. Besides being the most important source of antimony, China produces almost half the world's chromium, with Burma providing an additional 15 per cent.

Russia's output of manganese ores in 1937 was 2,700,000 metric tons of a world total of 6,000,000 tons and British India's production was in excess of 1,000,000 tons. British India is practically the only source of sheet mica, an essential in many kinds of electrical apparatus.

The two outstanding products of Asia which appear in the list of essential materials, however, are rubber and tin.

Crude Rubber is the most important single commodity imported into the United States, purchases being valued at $178,000,000 in 1939. Few of the modern means of transport, civil or military, could operate efficiently without rubber. Almost 99 per cent of the world's crude rubber is produced in Southeastern Asia—53 per cent in Malaya, Burma and other British possessions and 39 per cent in the Netherlands East Indies.

In the event that access to these sources became impossible or shipments seriously delayed, the United States also would have to find approximately 600,000 tons of crude rubber annually. The possible sources of this supply are worthy of some detailed consideration.

Although rubber is indigenous to Brazil, it has never been cultivated on any large scale in the American tropics and the highest total output in the Western Hemisphere was 60,000 tons in 1914. It is not believed that the present resources could provide more than half that amount. New plantations would take from five to seven years to mature.

Reclaimed Rubber Used

Reclaimed rubber is extensively used, but requires mixing with fresh crude rubber. It is estimated that the available equipment in the United States, if operated at capacity, could produce between 125,000 and 150,000 tons of reclaimed rubber annually, or approximately one-quarter of their requirements. The United States Bureau of Standards lists 29 kinds of synthetic rubbers, but none of these is being produced on a large scale. The total capacity at the end of 1940 is expected to reach only 10,000 tons. Plant construction to fill United States requirements would take at least two or three years and an investment of $200,000,000.

The Government of the United States is building up reserve stocks. In June 1939, it negotiated an agreement with Great Britain for the exchange of 600,000 bales of cotton for 85,000 long tons of rubber. In June of this year, a Rubber Reserve Company was set up, which has arranged with the International Rubber Regulation Committee for the purchase of 150,000 tons in 1940 and 180,000 tons in 1941. These amounts will come from additional production authorized by the Committee, not from output for current demand. It is estimated that these total stocks will be equivalent to more than eight months' normal requirements.

Seventy-five per cent of the world's tin comes from the same corner of Southeastern Asia that also produces the rubber. There is, however, a substantial output of low grade tin in Bolivia, which could provide somewhat less than half the United States' annual requirements. The provisions of smelters, also lacking in the Americas, is under serious consideration in the United States for the treatment of these ores.

Search for Substitutes

A Metals Reserve Company, similar to the Rubber Reserve Company mentioned above, has contracted for the purchase of 75,000 tons to be held as stock over and above current commercial purchases. In the meantime, the search for substitutes, particularly for food containers, continues. The use of lacquer and plastic coatings for steel and paper is reported to be nearing the commercial stage.

The Canadian list of mineral products not wholly procurable from domestic sources is more extensive than that of the United States, comprising some thirty items of greater or less importance. They include, in addition to those already mentioned, cryolite, fluorspar, certain iron ores, magnesium, molybdenum, petroleum, phosphates, elemental sulphur and vanadium. Our principal supplies are secured at present from the United States.

Deposits of most of these minerals however, are known to exist in Canada but production is mainly in the form of by-products and volume has been largely dependent upon the demand for the major metals. As the metallurgical industry expands, these minerals are available for development on a commercial basis, the analysis concludes.

Rising Prices Are Expanding Farm Income

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 (AP)—The rising price trend of important domestic agricultural commodities since late summer when the national defense program began to gather momentum was cited today as an indication that the 1940 farm cash income for the first time since 1929 might top nine billion dollars.

Last year's farm cash income was 8½ billion dollars, while in the depths of the depression it was less than five billion.

Strengthened by America's defense plans but without support of normal foreign demands, prices of the major domestic farm commodities have regained on the average more than one-half the market demoralizing loss that followed German successes in Western Europe early last summer.

Defense Plans a Factor

Analysts studying quotations in various Chicago markets said today this recovery, despite obliteration of most of the foreign outlet for exportable U. S. agricultural surpluses, was the basis of optimistic hopes for improved farm income.

Better domestic demand for farm products, reflecting swelling industrial pay rolls, has been felt chiefly in meat and produce markets where it has been translated into higher prices for farmers' livestock, butter and eggs. Market experts said these were the items which normally put the most money into rural pocketbooks.

Hog prices have more than regained the loss since mid-May and now are almost as high as a year ago despite the fact that marketing and slaughter recently has been at record-breaking levels for this time of year. Prices of best cattle have risen 30 per cent since June and are the highest in three years. Egg and butter prices have recovered practically all of the loss that followed the capitulation of France.

Prices Near Year Ago

Prices of most grains have risen to levels comparable or above a year ago. Corn is more than 20 per cent higher. Government economists, discussing the outlook for a higher general average of prices, said this trend might be most pronounced for commodities normally consumed almost entirely domestically, such as some vegetables and fruits and most livestock. Commodities largely dependent upon world markets or supported by the Government loan programs, such as principal grains, may not be very different in 1941 than in 1940, they said.

The following table shows the trend of prices of principal farm purposes:

	Peak Before May 10	Low Since May 10	Cur'nt
Wheat	$1.13	.67	.88
Corn	.70	.53	.67
Oats	.43	.27	.37
Rye	.78	.56	.65
Potatoes	2.35	1.10	1.60
eggs	.25	.15	.21
butter	.32	.26	.31
hogs	6.14	4.86	6.25
Cattle	11.75	10.10	13.40
Sheep	10.50	8.25	9.50
Cotton	10.95	8.42	9.90

Monitor Business Index Scores Another New High for the Year

Extending the gains of recent weeks, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business established a new high for the year in the opening week of the month. At 102.4 (prel.) on Nov. 2, the index compared with 102.1 on Oct. 26 and 98.3 on Nov. 4, last year.

The advance in the index reflected gains in two of the components, electric power production and bank debits outside New York City. A decline in the third component, miscellaneous freight carloadings, was sharper than usual for the week, but only partially offset the gains in the other two.

Production of electricity was stepped up to another record level, exceeding expectations for a seasonal and trend advance, and setting a new high for the year on an adjusted basis. Bank debits for cities other than financial centers eased slightly for the week but less than usual on the basis of an intramonthly dip.

Steel operations continued to hold at the high level of 96½ per cent of capacity, with shipments close to record highs and backlogs continuing large.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Nov. 2* 1940	Oct. 26, 1940	Nov. 4, 1939
Combined index	102.4	102.1	98.3
Bk dbts outside NYC	94.9	93.0	89.8
Elec power prod.	107.7	106.5	102.4
Misc. carloadings	100.3	102.4	96.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The post-election stock market last week rose after the elections, as it did in 1936, as it has done immediately after nearly every election in this century, and as this column a week ago suggested it might. Disappointment over the Republican-Democrat defeat by the New Deal party apparently accounted for the initial Wednesday sell-off, but this was promptly followed by a sharp upturn on the biggest volume and to the best prices since May. The advance was very broad—that is, an unusually large number of issues were traded—and it seemed significant that the leaders advanced faster than the general market, which *is* usually a favorable sign.

However, there was something slightly strange about the ostensible reason for the advance—Secretary Morgenthau's announcement that the Treasury would soon ask for an increase in the debt limit to $60,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000. This could hardly have been much of a surprise either to Wall Street or to Washington. Nor does the record since 1932, either here or abroad, indicate that there is much remaining connection between budget deficits and commodity prices. We have been running tremendous peacetime deficits without commensurate increases in the level of commodity prices. Yet the advance in stocks was accompanied by a considerable advance in nearly all commodities.

Bonds Also Move Up

But here, too, appeared something strange. For along with the commodity advances, there were sharp mark-ups in the high-grade bond list. It is not usual, or orthodox, for bonds and commodities to advance both at the same time. Sometimes it happens, but not for long. When money-bonds are high, commodities are usually low, and vice versa.

Of course a substantial part of the advance in government and municipal bonds was due to the new talk about abolishing reciprocal tax immunity for these issues. Since the change would not be retroactive, it would automatically give outstanding issues a considerable scarcity value. But non tax-exempt issues were also strong.

Last week's markets therefore deserve close attention, and cannot be explained simply by the word "inflation."

It is true that a good part of the week's commodity advances were directly due to fear of "inflation." The two leading crops, cotton and wheat, are now selling above their "loan values," i. e., at prices which would normally pull cotton and wheat out of loan and onto the market. Obviously farmers are holding back.

It was explained that cotton went up because it had been feared that a Willkie-McNary victory would mean an end of crop curbs, and that wheat went up because of the King bill to permit Great Britain to buy American farm crops on the cuff by amendment of certain parts of the Johnson Act and the Neutrality Act. But these hardly provided a full explanation, since the latest government cotton crop report shows a substantial increase (to 12,847,000 bales) and Canada is so knee-deep in wheat that all Britain's requirements and more could be taken from there.

Sentiment a Factor

The advance seemed largely due to sentiment. The same goes for the advance in corn and in hides (which usually move with the stock market anyway). Army needs for shoes are comparatively small. Even wool went up, though the Army has just announced it will have to buy some of its wool from abroad due to the domestic shortage. This advance, therefore, must have been also sentimental.

Not at all sentimental, on the other hand, must have been the sixth successive increase in the price of lead, and the firmness in copper and zinc. Inventories of these three are very short indeed, and we are already taking Mexican lead out of bond.

Many people in the Street really feel that a long-term upswing in commodity prices has been getting under way. There has been a slow advance in most of them for three months, and last week's upswing was even sharper. Practically all the May losses have been made up. These people point out that the trend of commodity prices since this war started has been remarkably similar to the trend in 1914-15.

The Commodity Research Bureau, Inc., has uttered a chart laying down the 1914-15 daily wheat fluctuations on the same page with the 1939-40 fluctuations and the parallel is extraordinary. The same people point out that while the Administration may take strenuous steps to hold down industrial prices it isn't at all likely to try to hold farm prices down until they at least get considerably nearer the imaginary "parity" level than at present.

End of Uncertainty a Cause

Against this argument the main rebuttal is still, of course, the top-heavy statistical position in most farm commodities, the still deteriorating export outlook, and the fact that the Government is still spending hundreds of millions of dollars to hold down farm crops and subsidize their distribution, and the chance that rising farm prices might backfire in urban discontent over rising food prices.

An alternative explanation of the whole rise in Wall Street last week—in stocks, commodities, and bonds—is that such advances often occur simply because some major uncertainty has been cleared up. It matters not how, so long as the uncertainty is gone. Thus when McKinley's defeat of Bryan put an end to all worries over the gold standard, prices rose, and when President Roosevelt abandoned the gold standard in April, 1933, confirming skeptics' doubts of his 1932 campaign promises, the markets almost unanimously rose.

The stock market advance, incidentally, was by no means unanimous. The utilities, for one group, shared the Wednesday drop but not the subsequent recovery. Commonwealth & Southern was particularly soft. In a few weeks the Federal Power Commission will come out with estimates of the defense requirements for power, and these and other New Deal estimates in recent years have usually carried a threat to the private companies of one kind or another. The market is still much more bullish on the capital goods industries and the steels, under the excess profits tax, than on many of the "growth" companies which will get no special benefit from defense business but will have to pay heavily.

Incidentally, the London market has reported advances for nine successive trading days.

Saturday's advances, carrying prices well through the September highs, seemed to say that the market is in for considerable further advance, and "Dow theorists" seemed rather convinced of it.

Defense a Basic Bull Factor

The defense program continues to supply explanation enough. To the big boom in all industries which can contribute to airplane construction there may soon be added a further boom in all those which can contribute to mass production of freight ships to offset the increase in ship sinkings. The steel industry is running at 97 per cent, U. S. Steel at 100 per cent, and Bethlehem at 103 per cent. Ore movements are at a new all-time high.

The automobile industry turned out 515,000 cars in October and is expected to make 1,400,000 cars this quarter, against only 940,000 a year ago. Orders for durable capital goods are estimated 50 per cent above last year and 50 per cent above capacity, with order backlogs piling to the sky.

"Real wages" are at a new all-time high, which with rapidly increasing employment means coming business for the consumer goods industries. The "prince-or-pauper" cotton textile industry is running at 97 per cent, at the top of its usual two-year cycle, with prices higher and some mills sold through February, while woolen mills are having to turn away civilian orders. And so on.

In the bond market, the new tax-exemption talk lifted treasury 2¾'s of 1965-60 from 108.16 to 109.26, a new high, and the whole municipal list shot upward. The Federal has now sold $109,000,000 of governments in the last two months. How much more it may sell depends on a joker in the situation.

The Federal system is supposed to be a public service institution, but it has to live. Its living depends mostly on the interest on its holdings of governments. To this fact is added the double joker that bank membership in the system is increasing. The banks get six per cent on the stock they have to buy in the Federal to join up. Where else can they get six per cent, and how is the Federal going to earn the money to pay these dividends, if it shoves its government bonds out into the money market to hold down excess reserves?

Britain May Shortly Build Ships in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In addition to British purchases of old U. S. cargo ships, of even greater importance to the future of the already booming American shipbuilding industry are the negotiations by British agents for the construction of a new shipyard here to turn out boats for Britain, according to an article in the current issue of Business Week.

While the first such yard to be financed by the British—a $50,000,000 project—is not so important for its size, it is important, the magazine points out, for the new pattern of operation which it establishes, a pattern which the industry thinks may be vastly amplified if the war is protracted.

Tremendous Boom Likely

"If that happens," says Business Week, "the shipbuilding boom may well become one of unprecedented proportions. The United States is already in the midst of a government-aided merchant shipbuilding program under which 177 keels have been laid in the last three years, 51 vessels have already been delivered, and $1,250,000,000 is being spent. In addition to this, private industry has 60 ocean-going freighters and 55 tankers on the ways, and Washington has recently placed $5,000,000,000 in Navy orders under the two-ocean fleet program.

"Against this backlog, the report that Britain is preparing to build its own 28-way cargo ship assembly yard in this country and spend $50,000,000 for a 'mass order for 10,000-ton freighters is insignificant. Even at prevailing prices, $50,000,000 would buy no more than 20 to 25 ships of the C-type being built by the Maritime Commission, now, or possibly twice that number if the British specifications call for little more—as is claimed—that 'pointed boxes' with riveted steel hulls, an engine, a deck, and a lot of freight space. That would be an insignficant share in the backlog of business piling up on shipbuilders' order books in this country.

"What has impressed the trade with the possibility that this is only a sample of really vast orders that may follow," states the magazine, "is Prime Minister Churchill's admission this week that submarine and raider attacks on British shipping have recently increased to an alarming extent, and persistent rumors that Germany, as in the last war, is turning out submarines on a mass production basis and rushing them to Atlantic ports from Bergen to Brest, and down the Danube to Constanza, Rumania, where they are being assembled, presumably for Mediterranean raiding. The attack this week on British-convoyed ships by a German raider in mid-Atlantic is believed by many to herald a new phase of sea raiding which may, in another year, create a heavy demand for more bottoms."

Four Commissioners

According to Business Week, the British already have four commissioners in this country discussing details of their plan with Treasury, Maritime Commission, and Naval authorities. The scheme calls for the construction of a 28-way assembly yard to turn out "powered scows," the parts for which would be built in various parts of the country by plants not loaded with other jobs.

Shipping authorities, while they admit that any enlargement of the shipbuilding program will run them into difficulties because of the shortage of skilled workers in some lines and the difficulty of securing delivery on all kinds of equipment, believe that the British project can be handled. In the first place, if the British stick to their "pointed box" specifications, little more than common labor would be necessary in the assembly yards. More tools for the supply plants will be a problem which can be met only with the sanction of the priorities board, though some suppliers may be able to squeeze some of the essential parts into their own production programs and farm out the rest.

The British are not relying entirely on the new program for replacements. It is pointed out that since the beginning of the war this country has sold the British 70 ocean-going vessels totaling nearly 400,000 tons for an estimated $15,500,000. A part of these were laid-up ships built during the World War. The rest were privately-owned idle ships. Almost none of them was less than 20 years old.

Security Offerings Decline in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Security underwriters gave election week a wide berth, public offerings of new issues during the week ended Nov. 7 falling off to $21,398,676 compared with $81,820,404 the previous week, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Corporate financing was negligible, consisting of one very small bond issue and three refunding stock issues totaling slightly over $6 million.

Comparison of the week's offerings follows:

	This Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$14,694,000	$25,945,000	$4,759,000
Public util.		1,800,000	
Railroad		3,000,000	639,000
Industrial		45,500,000	
Miscellaneous	356,000	84,000	290,000
Stock	6,348,676	5,491,404	95,000
Total	21,398,676	81,820,404	5,783,020

S. O. of Kansas Earns $67,102

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil of Kansas earned net profit in nine months ended Sept. 30 of $67,102 after all charges, against net loss of $29,383 in the first nine months of 1939.

Food Retail Costs Lower in October

WASHINGTON (AP)—An average decrease of 1 per cent in retail costs of food during the 30 days ended October 15 was reported today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Retail prices of meat dropped 3 per cent, the Bureau said. Bread prices were down in some cities, although flour prices rose slightly. Dairy products showed the usual fall increase.

Australia Sells England Large 1940 Pack of Fruit

CANBERRA, Australia (AAP)—The Commonwealth Government announced sale to the British Government of the balance of the exportable surplus of the 1940 pack of canned apricots, peaches and peas, covering 300,000 cases, worth approximately $1,000,000.

Altogether Great Britain purchased 1,050,000 cases of Australian canned fruit this year at a total cost of $3,500,000.

Power Concern To Offer Stock

WASHINGTON (AP) — Indianapolis Power & Light Company, Indianapolis, Ind., has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering 140,591 shares of 5¼ per cent cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value.

The company said that it would offer the new stock to holders of its present outstanding 6½ per cent and 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock on a share-for-share basis plus cash equal to the difference between the redemption price of the old stock and the initial public offering price of the new preferred. Any shares not exchanged will be offered publicly through underwriters.

The proceeds from the new issue, together with other funds, will be used for the redemption on Jan. 1 at $110 of 115,777 shares of outstanding 6½ per cent preferred and 24,814 of 6 per cent preferred.

The list of 64 underwriters was headed by Lehman Brothers, Goldman, Sachs & Company, and the First Boston Corporation, all of New York.

Virginia Pays Out $400,000 a Year Civil War Pensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia still pays out approximately $400,000 a year to the survivors of a cause that was lost in 1865.

Of this total, $295,853 is distributed in the form of pensions, but only $65,950 of this goes to 130 Confederate veterans. The remainder is divided into $226,788 for 2,176 widows, 3,115 for servants who accompanied their masters to the battlefield, and $28,187 for 596 maiden daughters and sister of veterans.

Other items included expenses of the Home for Needy Confederate Women, $37,496; Old Soldiers' Home, $14,116; marking and maintaining Confederate cemeteries, $6,090; maintenance of the Confederate Memorial Institute, or Battle Abbey, $5,180, and maintenance of the Confederate Musum, $1,500.

Irrigation Charges Deferred in Arizona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YUMA, Ariz.—Partly because of damage done by the earthquake of May 18, the farmers under the 50,000-acre Yuma irrigation project have been given until 1953 to pay the $65,000 in construction charges, due this year under the terms of their contract with the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

In applying for deferment, the farmers also pointed out that their irrigation system was damaged by the floods of September, 1939. In May came the quake, which opened cracks across fields of alfalfa and cantaloupes and interrupted irrigation service for many days.

These misfortunes contributed to low yields of flax, alfalfa seed and other crops.

General Classified

Addertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BUY, for side-line, direct selling: Memorandum bookmark Clip, washable, erasable; attractive display. Liberal profit. Free information. Use sample. P. O. Box 63, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 33 Chapin Terrace—2 rooms, private bath, heat and electricity, use of laundry; $30 per mo. Phone 4-8551, or 4-2492

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATLANTA, GA., 3932 Peachtree Rd.—5-room apartment, 2 bedrooms; attractively furnished. Cherokee 2982.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS, experienced, thoroughly qualified, Christian Scientist; 2 children, 8 and 11; kindly give full particulars, references. Box E-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
463 W 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

TO CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT we offer space proportionately in exchange for services. Matz, 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA. 4-8004

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Paterson, New Jersey. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box G-15, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Double room, canopied bed; the best of food; near bus; employed people only. 2944 Macomb St. N. W. Emerson 2689.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—2 large, attractively furnished corner rooms, 1 has enclosed porch; twin beds, private or semi-private bath; garage. 3914 Morrison St., N. W. Tel. Emerson 5837.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic, Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN 9600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—position as companion, vicinity of New York City; splendid references. Telephone Main 4-7526.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Dist. of Col.

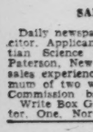
WASHINGTON

Imperial Valet Service

Save and return to us your cash receipts totaling $5 for which we will clean and press one suit or one dress free of charge.

1347 Conn. Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Tel. NOrth 9433
We call and deliver free

GROSS-ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON



Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone MEtropolitan 9613

Letter Writer Service

907 15th Street, N. W., Room 403
Washington, D. C.

Personalized Letters, Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing.

Prompt and Courteous Service National 4067

FIRE AUTOMOBILE
THEFT BONDS

INSURANCE
GEORGE K. PAYNE

3425 Conn. Ave. Em. 2362

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maine

AUBURN

AUBURN MOTOR SALES
INCORPORATED

Mercury FORD Sales
Knight St.

Lincoln-Zephyr Service
Phone 2604

BANGOR

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS

79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

Stokol--Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
Stickney & Babcock Coal Co.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE

The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.

Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3780

For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle-Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-4634, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

The newest in fine
COSTUME JEWELRY
You will find the piece to complete the
Artistic Ensemble
CARTER BROS. CO.
521 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

50 CHRISTMAS CARDS
Imprinted with your Name
$1.00
Choice of ten different styles, or an assorted box containing five of each style. All with name imprinted, FREE. With matching size envelopes. Send for colored, illustrated circular showing all styles.

Owen Moore's
Portland Maine

See the Newest Sterling Pattern by Gorham . . . Lyric
Ask for price folder
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 Congress Street, Portland, Maine

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

Randall-McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 2-2181 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m., daily except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring
The High Class Matchless Brand Canned Goods and Products
The Economy Store . . . 91 Washington St.
The Gifford Store . . . 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.

The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

Pedigreed DOESKIN GLOVES
Dependable as they are beautiful —they do not crack . . . $4 a pair.
HARRY G. EMMONS

BROWN & BURPEE
Kodaks
Photographic Supplies
Developing and Printing
35 No. Main Street Concord, N. H.

FARNHAM'S CLEANERS AND DYERS
Nu Way Cleaning
8 No. Main St. Telephone 2904

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get Your Share of
ANNIVERSARY SALE BARGAINS
We're offering hundreds of honest to goodness bargains on dependable quality, style, and staple merchandise. It's our way of saying thank you for the wonderful patronage you have given Leavitt's in the past 11 years.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

MILK *and* CREAM
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 SOUTH MAMMOTH RD.

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

Nice Fall Weather Is Most Over Let Us Prepare Your Car for Winter Driving
Every Facility and Best Service
Talford's Sunoco Service Station
Elm and Langdon Streets
Granite and Turner Streets

NOW SHOWING
THE VIKING OVERCOAT
It's Interlined with Cork!
Arthur E. Martin Co.
836 Elm Street

INDIVIDUAL STYLING TO TYPE

Why not consult us with your hair problems?
TEL. 2311
BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
86 MANCHESTER STREET

Gelinas CLEANERS
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

When You Think of
FISH
Think of
NEWTON'S
WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT
Manchester's Oldest Fish House
69 Manchester St.

SEND FLOWERS!
Phone 309-W
They always express love and thoughtfulness.
GREENE'S Flower Shop
20 Hanover Street

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Finely Detailed Fur Coats
in New, Fashionable Silhouette, Quality Made Throughout for Flattering and Enduring Service this winter and many winters to come.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

For Early Christmas Shoppers
New Furniture Is Arriving Daily
Come in now and enjoy looking around. You are always welcome.
C. A. HOITT CO.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1373 52 Malvern St.

NASHUA

Ever-Ready Dessert
ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
Holiday Specials
We Deliver
Tel. 950 33 E. Hollis St.

Fine Furniture
and
Interior Decorating
Slip Covers—Draperies
Gifts and Flowers
POIRIER FURNITURE CO., INC.
228 MAIN STREET TEL. 2340

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center, Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

LADIES'
Shoes—Hats—Hosiery—Handbags
HENRY'S
HENRY G. MINSENBERGER
22 Washington Sq. Phones 298-W 298-J

FRANCES FOX
HAIR PREPARATIONS
J. R. LORAH & CO.
(DRUG STORE)
Bellevue Avenue

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of
BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

PROVIDENCE

Full Line of Meats and Groceries
BERT F. TURNER MARKET
1858 Broad Street Edgewood
Telephone HO 1155

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

ELIZABETH'S SHOPPE
Specializing in half sizes and larger women's dresses and coats
1102 King St. Alex. 3848

Bryan Stationery of Va.
Office and School Supplies
Christmas Cards—Printing
1021 King Street Alex. 3545
Films and Cameras

Arrowsmith's
Active and
Casual Sportswear
Sizes 9 to 20
1707 King St. Open Evenings Until 8:00

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards, Unusual Gifts

NO 1 HIGHWAY—ALEXANDRIA VA

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
CERTIFIED GEMOLOGISTS
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

BARBIZON
Slips—Gowns—Pajamas
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41213, 9-10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Compesco FIVE WORKLINES
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

ROANOKE

AIRHEART-KIRK CLOTHING CO.
Smart Styles for the Young Man
107 W. Campbell Ave., Roanoke, Va.

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3488

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

ESKELUND'S BEAUTY SALONS
All lines of beauty service
PATRICK HENRY HOTEL ROANOKE HOTEL

At JOSEPH SPIGELS, Inc.
You will find everything new in Ladies' fall dresses, including up-to-date things for the College Miss—Also furs of quality and beauty

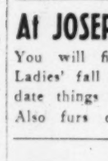
West Virginia

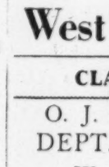
CLARKSBURG

O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE CO.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Stores located in the following towns:
Charleston, Huntington, Pt. Pleasant, Ripley, Morgantown, Clarksburg, Fairmont, Clendenin, West Union, Beckley, Spencer, Grafton, Logan

PALACE Furniture Company
INCORPORATED
Complete Outfitters of the Home
Since 1899
A new "MAGIC CHEF" Gas Range for better cooking

When They're Home From School—Hungry!
Call
ALLMAN BROS.
236 Milford Street
Phones 74-78-76-77





Dudley's Florists
130 So. Fourth St. Ph. 4070
Quality Artistry and Service
Members F. T. D. Assn.

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Celebrate Thanksgiving Day, 1940, with a bountiful table beautifully set . . . linen, glass, silver, and china from Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.!

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG (Continued)

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. Johnson, Mgr.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Ave. 741 Sixth Ave.
825 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Ave.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Ave.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.

"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 10th Street

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Headquarters for Tony Wons Cards
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868 917 Market St., Wheeling

Canada

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing
SUPERTEST

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

Playing Santa to Ottawa Families For 70 Years
Bryson-Graham
COMPANY LIMITED
OTTAWA
Canada's National Capital

THE MILK BAR RESTAURANT
Comfortably Appointed. Completely Air-Conditioned
LIGHT LUNCHEONS
and
FULL COURSE MEALS
The Milk Bar Ltd. 68 Sparks Street

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY
201 BANK STREET 7-0640 82 FIRST AVENUE 7-0472

Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

JAMES HOPE & SONS
LIMITED

Canadian Artists' Christmas Cards
Books for Gifts
63 Sparks St.

C.C.B.
Electric Works
Phone 2-5706 378-380 Bank St.

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1068

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
EXPERT DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
John Powis Co. Ltd.
CINÉ KODAKS
87 Sparks Street—Dial 3-1028

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3877. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

· Dunfield's ·
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J·T·MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5003

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4601

All Makes
Rebuilt, Repaired, Rented
We Service Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8871

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Kate J. Nicol
For Gifts—
HOSIERY
"Fresh Firsts Only"
LINGERIE
GLOVES
ROBES
Lovely Styling, Gorgeous Designs, and Plain Flannels
Kate J. Nicol
32 Bloor W. RA 2928
Open Evenings except Mon. and Wed.

BUDGET BUNDLE
This all finished service at a very economical price is the last word in Laundry Service. Everything fully finished. No extra charge for shirts. Try Budget Bundle.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

SELBY'S *Shoes for Ladies*
PACKARD and HULBUT
for Children
STRIDER and INVICTUS *for Men*
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3892

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1378, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings; with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters, designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office 3 Oakwood Court, London W. 14. Telephone Western 6181

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us. silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYEL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London W. 3.

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON, RENOWN 3127. 38 MILES RADIUS.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Capable, experienced caretakers (man and wife) required immediately for Christian Science church on premises in Putney; flat rent free on premises. Apply House Committee, 233 Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W. 15.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, 106, Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable, modern service flatlets, mostly with private bathrooms, from 30/- including breakfast. Pad. 4871.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON—One of the nicest in Knightsbridge. Come and see 13 Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 1. Ken 4746 Scottish Proprietrix. Nightly from 4/6, weekly from 30/-, inc breakfast

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

(Continued)

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR Repair Specialist. J. Evans, 22a, St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone WIM. 3581.

SOLOISTS WANTED

LONDON — SOLOIST wanted for Christian Science church. Apply Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, London, 233, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, London, S. W. 15.

TAILORING

Ayerst & Dale Tailors Naval, Military and Civil for the very best at moderate prices

9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5181

TO LET

LONDON, off Belgrave Sq.—Newly furnished modern maisonette; quiet position; 1 large reception, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, telephone, etc.; all electric; reasonable. Write Secretary, 3 Lowndes Court, S. W. 1.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26 Bond St., Ealing W 5. Tel. 2127. Rents Collected Valuations

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN, Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing, 52 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6239.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday; Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
Scientific Foot Fitting

No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort

302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

LOOSE COVERS • CURTAINS
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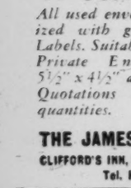
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Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Electric Detector Clocks the Speed of Motorists?

It is possible, by means of two pairs of rubber-jacketed copper tapes stretched across the highway, to determine the speed of passing cars. Two rubber strips, each 30 feet long, are placed crosswise of the highway ten feet apart. Each strip contains two copper tapes, one above the other, held about ¼ inch apart by rubber spacers. The tapes are connected with a box on which is a numbered dial for registering the motorist's speed.

Inside the box is a constant-speed motor which is going continuously, while the device is in use, at a speed that would move the dial hand exactly twice around the circle in one second.

When the front wheel of a car touches one of the strips (it does not matter which strip) the weight presses the copper tapes together, making an electrical contact. This operates a relay in the box which causes the dial hand to engage with the motor. The hand starts around the dial, continuing until the car wheel touches the second strip, making another electrical contact. This second contact disconnects the hand from the motor and locks it in the place where it stopped, and the hand stays at the reading (which is the speed of the car that crossed the strips) until it is reset.

The dial reading is based on the time it takes a car to go ten feet (the distance between the strips across the highway) at various speeds. For example, at 60 miles per hour, a car is traveling 88 feet per second and covers 10 feet in .11363 of a second. At 45, it goes 66 feet per second and 10 feet in .15151 of a second. At 30, it goes 44 feet in a second and 10 feet in .22727 of a second. The spaces on the dial face are placed so as to agree with the distance the hand would revolve in the fraction of a second between the hitting of the first and then the second strip at various speeds.

The box may be in a police car at the side of the road, and if a motorist passes at a speed greater than the legal limit, the box can quickly be disconnected from the highway strips and the police car can pursue the motorist, bearing in it a record of his actual speed.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

In Lighter Vein

The Rejection

Writes a dejected poet: "I only regret that while my verse seemed a verse to me, it is plain that you were averse to it."

Of Course

"Have you been through calculus?" inquired the college professor. "Not unless I passed through at night on my way here," replied the new student. "I'm from Kansas, you know."—Christian Advocate.

A Real Stunt

Store Owner: "What did the customer say when he refused to buy that suitcase?"

Son: "He said when he bought a bag he wanted to see some cowhide in it."

Store Owner: "So what does he take us for—magicians?"—Grit.

Balanced

"So your company makes green traffic lights. It must be a going concern."

"Well, it would be, but unfortunately we have to make red traffic lights, too."—Pathfinder.

A Verse for Today . . .

O give thanks unto the LORD; *for he is good; for his mercy endureth forever.*—1 COR. 16:34.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company

Baudouin, Paul (pōl bō'-dwăn')—French Secretary of State under the Pétain government.

Cincar-Markovitch, Alexander (tsēn'--tsär-mär'-kô-vĕch) — Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia.

Ginvara, Radu (rä'-dōō jēn-vä'-rä) — Rumanian Minister to Greece.

Houdry, Eugène J. (û-zhûn' ōō'-drē') — President of "France Forever," an organization of "free" Frenchmen in the United States.

Huntziger, Gen. Charles shärl-zûn'-tsē-gĕ) — French Minister of War under the Pétain government.

Hu Shih, Dr. (hōō' shĭr')—Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

Knatchbull-Hugessen, Sir Hughe (năch'-bŏol-hū'-jĕ-sĕn)—British Ambassador to Turkey.

Moncado, Hilario Camino (ĕ-lä'-ryō kä-mē'-nō mŏng-kä'-thō) — President of the Filipino Federation of America, who has filed his candidacy for Commonwealth President of the Philippines in 1941.

Saydam, Refik (rē'-fēk' sī'-dăm')—Premier of Turkey.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

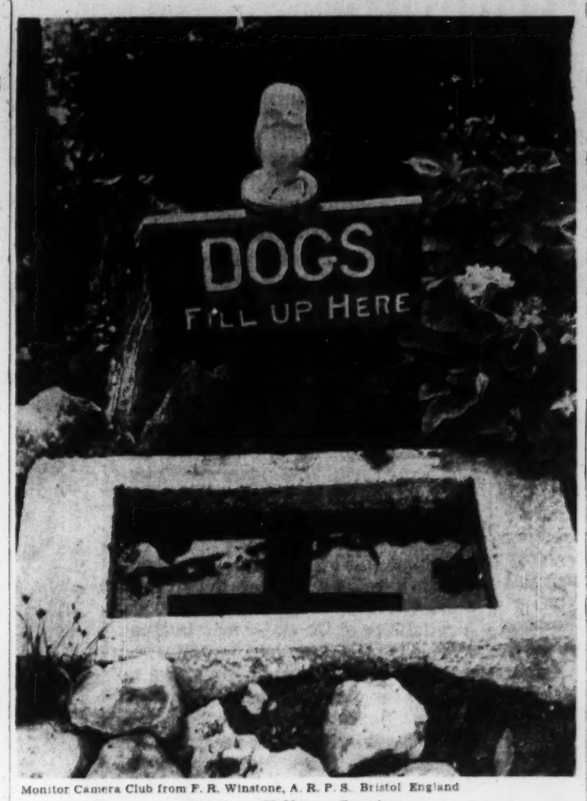
Ankara (ăng'-kä-rä)—Capital of Turkey.

Corfu (Pref. kôr-fōō') — Grecian island at the mouth of the Adriatic Sea.

Crete (krēt) — Grecian island in the Mediterranean.

Dodecanese (dō-dĕk'-ă-nēs') — Italian-owned and predominantly Greek-occupied islands in the Aegean Sea.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S. Bristol England

Canine Filling Station

Four-footed friends, accompanying their masters who may be filling up the petrol tanks at the "Wobbly Wheel," a Devon filling station near Exeter on the Plymouth, England, have an opportunity to do a bit of filling up for themselves at this attractive watering spot. A wise old owl watches the canine gauge.

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below: several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. Ivory is to the elephant as ivory is to (billiard balls, South American anteater, helmeted cassowary, Alpine ibex, walrus).
2. Hydrochloric acid is to muriatic acid as nitrous oxide is to (laughing gas, dry ice, carbon dioxide, sulphuric acid, solidified CO_2).
3. 2,020,000,000 is to the world as 130,000,000 is to (North America, Europe, United States, distance of the earth from the sun, Finland).
4. Quarter is to football as chukker is to (badminton, hockey, soccer, polo, rugby).

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

It Is Said of Gratitude

He that urges gratitude pleads the cause both of God and men, for without it we can neither be sociable nor religious.—Seneca.

There is as much greatness of mind in acknowledging a good turn, as in doing it.—Seneca.

Worthy of Recording

(Marjorie Stone in London Daily Mirror)

In troubled times and times of peril, the heart is more open than ever to those small acts which are cause for gratitude.

So, today, I've made a special selection of the beautiful experiences sent me, which took place during the recent air raids:

It was a sunny afternoon not long ago. Laughing children were playing happily in the park, watched by some Dutch sailors who were also enjoying the beauty of the day.

Suddenly, out of the peaceful sky came the air raid warning.

And then the Dutchmen gathered the children together, and each man knelt down, placing his head on his comrade's shoulder with the kiddies underneath.

From their bodies they made a shelter for those little children.

—From Mrs. Tindale, of Ashleigh-Garden, Cleadon, Sunderland

* * *

There was a buzz of happy activity in the classroom, when suddenly came the wail of sirens and the thud, thud of falling bombs.

As my six-year-old pupils went to the shelter Betty began to cry.

Whereupon Joan, putting her arm round the shoulders of her little companion, said in a rather tremulous voice: "It's all right, Betty! Look at me! I'm not frightened, and there's no need for you to get frightened until I do!"

Joan's heroic gestures and brave smile were a beautiful inspiration to all of us.

—From Miss Wilson, Somewhere-in-the-Midlands.

Not a New Idea

Modern American farmers began irrigating land in 1880, but irrigation was familiar to ancient Egyptains, Chinese, Babylonians, and Indians.

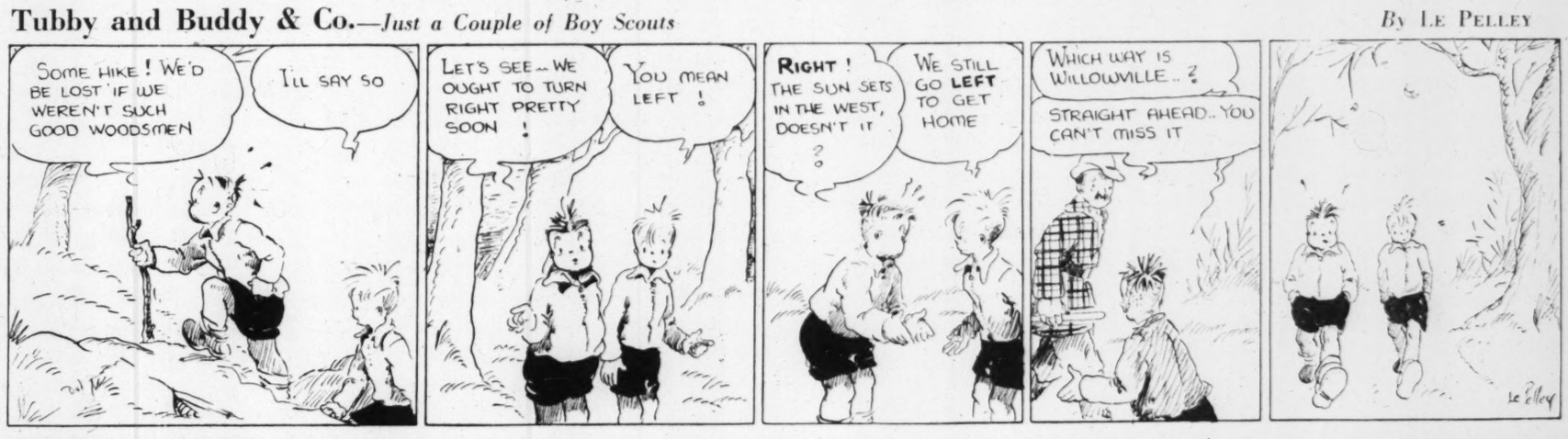
Analogy Test Answers And Rating Table

1. Walrus
2. Laughing gas
3. United States
4. Polo

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4: Good

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just a Couple of Boy Scouts*

By LE PELLEY


SOME HIKE! WE'D BE LOST IF WE WEREN'T SUCH GOOD WOODSMEN
I'LL SAY SO
LET'S SEE—WE OUGHT TO TURN RIGHT PRETTY SOON!
YOU MEAN LEFT!
RIGHT! THE SUN SETS IN THE WEST, DOESN'T IT?
WE STILL GO LEFT TO GET HOME
WHICH WAY IS WILLOWVILLE..?
STRAIGHT AHEAD.. YOU CAN'T MISS IT
Le Pelley

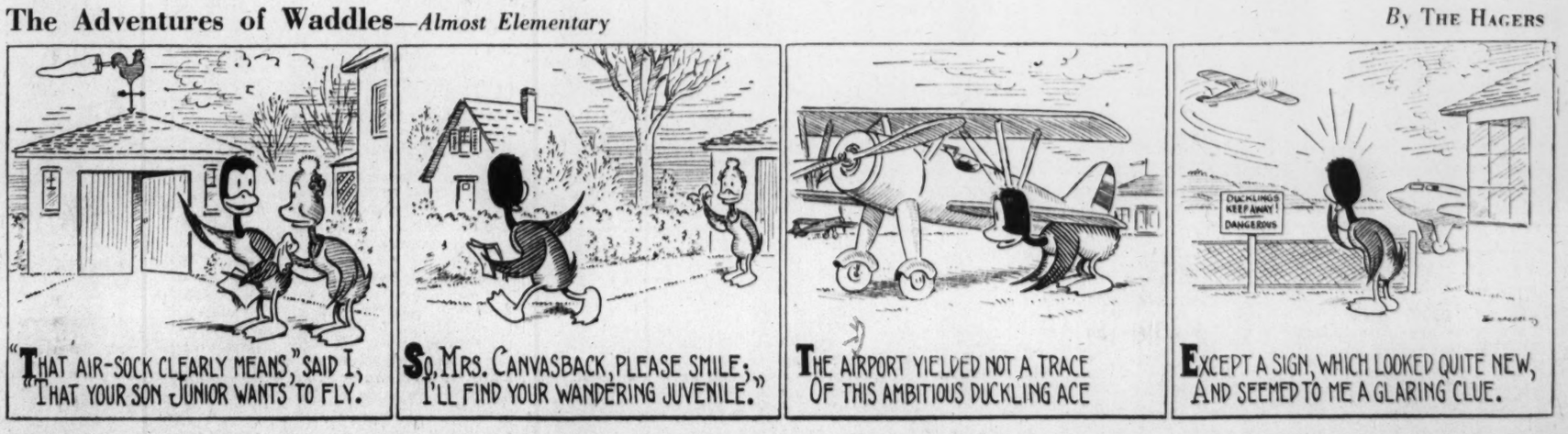
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! Boss!!*

By RODGERS

Both ol' Togo and I tried to tell the keeper at the Zoo that Nick didn't belong in the cage—
But without his hat and coat he did look like all the rest—
And in he went!
"Wow! We better get the Boss quick!" I wagged to ol' Togo and off we went!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Almost Elementary*

By THE HAGERS


"THAT AIR-SOCK CLEARLY MEANS," SAID I, "THAT YOUR SON JUNIOR WANTS TO FLY.
SO, MRS. CANVASBACK, PLEASE SMILE; I'LL FIND YOUR WANDERING JUVENILE."
THE AIRPORT YIELDED NOT A TRACE OF THIS AMBITIOUS DUCKLING ACE
DUCKLINGS KEEP AWAY! DANGEROUS
EXCEPT A SIGN, WHICH LOOKED QUITE NEW, AND SEEMED TO ME A GLARING CLUE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Armistice

In Europe this year Armistice Day was not officially observed. But wherever men and women looked back to November 11, 1918, or looked forward beyond today unofficial thought was moved to re-examination of all the mighty questions of peace and war. Easy it is to look back and say that the armistice of 1918 brought no peace; harder to look forward and say that the next armistice will be more than a truce.

Although in Europe today the first thought must be on how the fight is to be carried on, men and women are thinking also of how it is to be ended. In America, where first thoughts are of avoiding a fight, they are thinking also of terms on which non-belligerency can be maintained. For in Europe and America alike, experience with "peace" in its violent and non-violent phases is confirming the determination to have something better.

If that determination is strong enough Armistice Day ought to be a good time to lay aside such preconceptions as have not been shattered by events, and open our minds to some questioning:

Beyond the immediate necessity of stopping the brutalitarians, how are we to uproot brutality? In all the Axis world? In ourselves? If we do not wish to see Europe federated by force what will we do to promote federation by reason? Will we co-operate for war but not for peace? If Britain can win only a truce what will America do to win peace? If we don't want dictatorship what will we do to make democracy work? If we don't believe democracy can live with dictatorship how shall we make it possible for peoples in the dictatorships to live with democracy? If we don't like brutality, are we ready to practice brotherhood?

Changes in Congress

There is more than simply the fortunes of political war in the fact that both Democrats and Republicans won and lost a substantial handful of seats in Congress. In the House of Representatives, the net change apparently is a gain of seven seats to the Democrats. But in achieving this result, thirty-seven seats changed hands—the majority party won twenty-one and lost sixteen it had held.

When distributed on a map of the United States, along with the presidential results and the net gain of four seats in the Senate for the Republicans, these congressional results take on a significant geographic pattern.

The gist of it is this: Democratic congressional gains were very largely centered in industrial districts of the Northeastern States. Republican successes at the expense of Democrats took place almost entirely in the Mississippi River basin.

By States, the Democrats captured four new seats in Connecticut, four in Pennsylvania, four in Ohio, two in Rhode Island, one each in Massachusetts, New Jersey, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and a senatorship for Delaware.

Meanwhile the Republicans were taking Senate seats formerly held by Democrats in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Nebraska, and dispossessing six Democratic members of the lower house from Illinois, two each from Missouri, Colorado, and California, and one each from Indiana, Minnesota, and Oklahoma.

If the examination be narrowed down to districts rather than States the apparent controlling factors become even clearer. The constituencies in which Democratic gains were made included portions of the cities of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Milwaukee, and in almost every instance included manufacturing cities or coal mining areas. From this it might be inferred that a factor in the unexpected Democratic increase was solicitude of workers for labor reforms enacted under the New Deal.

Looking also to particular districts in the partially offsetting victories of Republicans, it is discernible that these occur largely in farming areas—one of them in the Lincoln country around Sangamon County, Illinois—and especially in districts where livestock raising, relatively neglected by the New Deal farm program, and antagonized by relaxation of tariff policy, is an important occupation.

Do not these changes seem to indicate that the Democratic Party, which drew largely on the agricultural West in 1916 and 1932, is becoming more predominantly a party of industrial workers, and that Republicanism is becoming more attractive to farmers of the Middle West among whom it found its origin?

Neville Chamberlain

To speak of Neville Chamberlain is to speak of an era. If there was one conviction which above all others epitomized the attitudes of those times it was this: War need not be; therefore it must not be. In other periods of history such a belief may have gripped millions of the common people; but never before had it taken so controlling a grip on a nation's leaders. Certainly there have been times when a people's reluctance to fight conditioned the policy of its government; but the universal aversion to war which characterized the post-World War years was more than a negative war-weariness; it had elements of a positive faith in the possibility of enduring peace.

Against this backdrop Neville Chamberlain's actions become understandable. There is even a quality of the inevitability of Greek tragedy in them. The man of Munich might, indeed, stand on our stage a sombre hero, above all criticism as above all praise, were it not for the interplay of many motives, some noble, some less so, in the marking out of his course. These were not necessarily the motives of the man. They made up his times, the political atmosphere he breathed, the advice he listened to, the hopes he shared.

They added up to one motive for Neville Chamberlain—and the democratic world was with him in that—to avoid war because there was a better way. It may be said that the avoidance of war was absolutely necessary to the defense of the social status quo upon which middle-class and upper-class society in Britain rested. It should also be said avoidance of war was necessary to the success of the hopes of all who retained faith in the good will of men and the possibility of peaceful change.

Munich has been the subject of volumes of discussion. Should Mr. Chamberlain have said No to Reichsführer Hitler? Why did he not say No? Today we all can guess why. We began to perceive the answer as the Nazi machine shattered France. Now it is plain that Munich was only a climax of a policy for which Mr. Chamberlain was not alone responsible—a policy which permitted the rearmament of Germany without matching it in Britain.

But here, as in other departments of "appeasement" policy, public opinion was either the dupe of Nazi moralizing about Germany's grievances or was bewildered, apathetic. Those who both saw the risks entailed in opposing aggression and advocated all measures to meet them were few, indeed.

In the United States, Mr. Chamberlain had many critics among friends of Britain. His policy in Spain, and the real meaning of Munich as it was realized when the first handkerchief waving had died down, produced deep misgivings in the United States. But Americans today can understand, possibly for the first time, what the position of Britain was and what sort of revolution in public thinking was required to mend that position. Americans today have come, as British opinion had to come, to a stage of determination to oppose aggression even if this involves upsetting temporarily the ordinary way of life.

In no sense do these considerations remove from a public leader his responsibility for leading. But they may help us all to understand that Mr. Chamberlain's mistakes were in a great measure our mistakes. Had the world been what Mr. Chamberlain and so many others believed it was when he set out for Munich, how relatively easy would be the task we all must face.

Tradition Unbroken

Once again an old American tradition has not been broken, for once again November has brought Indian summer. Those mellow sunlit days that coming after numerous freezes caused the Redskins, as they husked their yellow maize, to look across the hazy hills and say in the language of their tribe, "After the hunter's moon, our second summer." An interlude of mildness before the snow filled the valleys and blanketed the trails.

So again expectancy is fulfilled. The sun touching the leafless trees and giving to every branch and twig a frame of light. Shedding glory on rusty leaves still clinging to the oaks. Giving an occasional dandelion another urge to flower. The smoke of late bonfires lazily lingering. A flock of bluebirds flitting, loath to leave. Black alders counting crimson beads. The good earth moistly fragrant.

November days, saying at the same time "Hail and farewell." Hope holding tryst with wind and weather. North America's Indian summer.

In the Shadow of the "Rock With Wings"

Margaret Whittemore

Mary Green, Navajo, Thumbs a Ride

We, the People

Do you know who "We, the People" are? They are the Navajo Indians, who, in their own tongue, call themselves "Dineh," meaning "The People." The name Navajo, indicating "those with cultivated fields," was first given them by the Spaniards. Each Navajo usually has two names—a dignified or sacred name and a nickname. The former is seldom used, lest it wear out; and few friends know what it is.

We learned the nicknames of a few of "The People" during an automobile trip through the Southwest. One was Maggie who made sand paintings at Chambers, Arizona. By filling little glasses with colored sands she produced delightful desert scenes for tourists like ourselves to enjoy. Then there was Mary Green. Meeting her was a real adventure.

It was on the Navajo reservation north of Gallup, New Mexico. We were gazing in awe at Shiprock, which rises abruptly to a height of nearly 2,000 feet, baffling all attempts to scale it until last year when four men finally succeeded. In the evening it casts a shadow as long as Manhattan Island. The Navajos call this volcanic shaft Tsa-Beh-Tai, "the rock with wings."

Skirting the huge landmark was a road along which trotted a team of horses drawing a farm wagon. On the seat were two dark-skinned women. Upon reaching the highway they stopped and one of them came toward us with a friendly smile. She wore the typical Navajo garb—a voluminous calico skirt and brown velvet jacket. It was clear that she wanted to ride along in our car. "Thumbing a ride" was excusable in her case, for not a word could we understand. Flattered by her request, we endeavored to squeeze our own four selves and paraphernalia into less space. Meanwhile, our new friend had returned to her wagon to pick up a shawl and a large gunny-sack full of corn. The latter was placed on the running-board of the car and we started off.

We had progressed but a few yards when she motioned vigorously for us to stop. The brakes creaked and she jumped out again. From behind an embankment near the road she retrieved a stout carton filled with more corn. Back in the car again, with the corn safe on her lap, she gave a chuckle of pleasure over her good fortune.

* * *

As we drove past clumps of piñon trees sheltering sheep and goats from the summer sun, we were reminded that 1940 is to bring a good piñon crop. It is always heaviest in Presidential election years, they say!

The real wealth of the Navajo is judged by the number of sheep and horses he owns, the sheep belonging chiefly to the wife, and the horses to her husband. When requested by the United States Indian service in late years to cut the number of sheep and goats to a minimum, the Indians have been dubious as to the motive. One Navajo gave the following explanation:

"The Government wants us to sell our sheep and goats because they eat all the grass off the land; the dirt washes away, and it is going to fill up the Boulder Dam."

We saw a Navajo woman rounding up her flocks, rattling a tin can filled with pebbles. Falling to her lot would also be the shearing, spinning, carding, and dyeing of the wool, and eventually the weaving of rugs and blankets for which her people are celebrated. Wherever the mother's sheep find pasture is considered home. In fact, the Navajo name for home is "my mother's place."

After we had driven some ten or twelve miles, our taciturn passenger pointed far off across the desert to a tiny bee-hive of a hogan which was evidently her home. It would be impolite not to show the lady to her door, we agreed. So, turning off from the main road, we followed some wagon tracks across the open sagebrush country until we reached her habitation. Three little girls, dressed just like their mother, welcomed us; while under a straw-covered shelter sat another woman holding a papoose strapped to his cradle-board. At one side was a loom with a half-woven blanket. The yarn was wound on a slender twig which served as a shuttle.

* * *

The winter hogan that we had glimpsed from the highway was constructed of cedar logs, the chinks filled with adobe. A thick blanket hung in the doorway. Here was a rare opportunity for snapshots. When we tried to explain that we would gladly send back pictures if we but had an address, our friend opened a wooden box and took out an envelope addressed to Mary Green, in care of the trading post at Towoac, Colorado, many miles away.

After this brief glimpse into the domestic life of "The People," we tore ourselves away. The bronze-faced Navajo father, with shining teeth and glossy hair, was just returning carrying a bucket of water. Accompanying him was a smiling boy riding burro-back, two canteens tied to the saddle.

The Navajo has a sense of giving that is all his own. High up on Mesa Verde a few days later we were told that it is customary when a man visits a friend to take him a gift. When the visit is returned, the friend gives a more valuable present, if possible, than the one he received. One day Navajo Jim had a visit from his friend Hosteen who lives beyond the Lukachukai Mountains. Hosteen brought Jim a nice sheep pelt. Jim returned the call with a small saddle blanket his wife had woven. Then Hosteen gave a sheep and Jim gave a fine piece of buckskin. A year or two elapsed before Hosteen returned with a fat young cow. Jim is now on the lookout for something better than a cow to take to his good friend Hosteen.

MARGARET WHITTEMORE

Why National Unity?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

America today celebrates an armistice to a World War which never came to an end. The hostilities ceased for a time but the war continued, and now again all Europe is aflame.

When there is war abroad, is it not especially vital that the United States should be at peace at home? That is the reason why worthy Americans of all parties are seeking to replace the harshness and bitterness of the Presidential campaign with the substance and temper of national unity.

For seven and a half years the United States has been slowly and painfully lifting itself from economic depression and through it all has been coping with deep domestic differences. Those who are urging an end to this domestic conflict are really asking for an armistice which will end the war at home and which will be followed not by a temporary lull in hostilities but by a peace which will enable America to meet strongly and unitedly the greater war engulfing the world.

They believe that America deserves and needs a domestic armistice which will be the real thing. They believe that the "good neighbor" should be not just a Latin-American policy but an All-American policy.

* * *

Unity cannot be had for the asking. It can only be had by striving. It can only be achieved if its exponents are profoundly sincere. It will never succeed if it is used by the Republican Party as a cloak to an attempt to bind a thrice-elected President to a policy of inaction. It will never succeed if it is used by the Democratic Party as a means of demobilizing any opposition to the assumption of more and more executive power.

There are four immediate and essential objectives which it is the mandate of the third-term administration to achieve. They are:

1. Defense—and more defense. A moral, industrial and military strength which will make it uninviting for any dictator or any combination of dictators to attack or slightingly treat the United States and which will make America an effective ally of democracy and freedom.

2. A maximum effort to defeat the spread of totalitarianism, which is the enemy of that freedom which makes possible the practice of Christianity. This means concretely a maximum effort to aid Great Britain—a policy endorsed by both Presidential candidates, endorsed by both national parties and ratified by all the people in this election.

3. A candid, forthright, non-partisan, truth-telling approach to the most difficult and unsettling problem of these war-emergency times—the problem of financing the vast and vaster defense expenditures without bugetary chaos or dangerous inflation. President Roosevelt will need the help and confidence of business and industry if he is to avoid wrecking both the Nation's defense and its finances. His contribution to national unity lies in achieving—in deserving—that confidence.

4. Recovery and re-employment in the United States have lagged behind recovery and re-employment in many other countries. Mr. Willkie has argued with telling effect that democracy is gravely imperiled by long-continued depression. He affirmed that his election would be followed by the wiping out of unemployment. President Roosevelt declared that his third term would make work for all a living fact. Wholly apart from the always unhealthy boom in munitions industries, the revitalization of private enterprise must be a foremost purpose of the immediate future.

* * *

Is there not, then, a central contribution which Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal Party and Mr. Willkie and the Republican Party have individually to make to produce the substance and temper of national unity? For Mr. Roosevelt, national unity cannot mean a supine abdication of strong national leadership. For Mr. Willkie, national unity cannot mean supine agreement with anything and everything the Administration might propose to do. But do not the circumstances under which this third term was sought and won suggest this common contribution by victor and defeated:

Recognition by President Roosevelt that since he asked re-election to meet the emergencies of the war, he shall make the war emergencies the touchstone of his policies; that in effect his measures should serve national defense or be construed as exceeding the mandate of his election.

Recognition by the Republican Party that it is obligated not to harass or tamper with the social reforms of the New Deal—this in fairness to the American people who accepted Mr. Willkie's fighting endorsement of them, not to mention the interests of its own political future.

The mandate of this election was to preserve, not to throw away; it was to build, not to destroy. National unity growing out of these purposes will produce peace and strength at home in order that America, for its own sake, may oppose war and dictatorship abroad.

Mirror of World Opinion

An Antidote?

I am not going to ask you to keep away from your radio or your newspaper, for I know that you won't do it, anyway. But after every new cloudburst of evil tidings that has just descended upon your unwilling ears, tune in on some station which will give you a few minutes of Mozart or Bach or Mendelssohn, or whoever happens to be your favorite composer.—HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON in *McCall's*.

Britain Under Fire: "Carrying On" Under Front-Line Conditions

The Christian Science Monitor has received a large number of letters from England, both directly and from the writers' friends in America, describing daily experiences under aerial bombardment. From these the editors have culled material which seems to supplement the news-column reports.

MANCHESTER

The destroyer-bases deal with your country seems to have bucked everyone up over here. It makes you seem a bit nearer. . . .

We are beginning to notice the shortage of some kinds of foods, but they are what one would call luxury foods and we are by no means going hungry. We cannot get lemons except at about a sixpence each; eggs, too, are going very dear, and all kinds of tinned milk. Soon no more of it is to be made and all milk is to be used in its natural state and special concessions given the poor or people with children.

E—— and I are groaning at the income tax increase. I have to pay now about three times as much as before. Income tax is to be deducted from our wages weekly soon by the firms for whom we work. "DUFF"

HARPENDEN, HERTS.

People are being simply marvelous. One quite poor woman I met in the train whose house and all she had were destroyed by bombs remarked to me: "Herr Hitler may be mighty, but God is All-mighty," and she went on to tell me how she was going to rebuild her life. . . . It is just that something about the British that Hitler will neither be able to understand nor cope with. H. M. C.

DAVYHULME, MANCHESTER

Some of the big shops—Lewis's and Affleck & Brown, for instance—are letting their workpeople come in at 11 o'clock two mornings a week, so that they can have extra sleep.

Most cinemas and theaters are starting earlier in the evening and finishing earlier, because people do not want to be caught in town and perhaps have to spend all night in a shelter. . . .

It was reported in the papers the other day that when a train drew into the station with an air raid in progress, a porter helped an old lady into the underground shelter, when she turned to him and said: "An ancient Briton returning to her cave."

E——

BATH

Our island home is a fortress; I say, God is our fortress and our deliverer. I am sure everyone in England is looking to God for that deliverance. . . . England is grateful for the help America is giving. ALICE

FROM A MILITARY CAMP IN SHROPSHIRE

I had a short session with the London Defense Brigade. We had our guns out on the Wimbledon Common, but the most "common" thing about was Jerry planes; they simply swarmed about, and we got cracking quite a bit. We don't know for certain if we did any good, as most of our firing was at night. Brooks fireworks is like a penny rocket in comparison to the barrage that the London sector is putting up.

As you know, London has taken quite a dusting, but my hat is off to the people. It's amazing how they have taken it, and are carrying on. Nothing that has been written in the papers is "flowery" enough

HAROLD

LONDON

Here at Y. W. C. A. headquarters we have two shelters. At first we lost much time by going down at the wail of the "banshee," as Mr. Churchill calls the siren. (By the way, the East End calls it the Syreen, and an infant born in a shelter has been christened "Syreen.") . . .

The big gym has become a Public Air Raid Shelter. It has rows of benches and holds hundreds. Also it has the gym piano and the public sings heartily through hours of waiting. As I write, I hear strains of "Pack Up Your Troubles," following "There'll Always Be an England," the very nicest song this war has produced. They will also "Roll Out the Barrel" and likewise "Run, Rabbit, Run," and then they'll go back to ballads of the '90's.

One Saturday afternoon there was an odd mixture. Dr. Darke, the conductor, has been carrying on an open chorus every Saturday since January. On this particular Saturday there was a warning and down they came, a hundred of them, proposing to continue their practice on Brahms' Requiem. The other hundreds got bored and in a pause a high Cockney voice from the other end piped up, "Who killed Cock Robin?" Dr. Darke took the hint, asked if they would like to sing and when I wandered around, there was this famous conductor in blue shirt sleeves with perspiration pouring down his face, conducting the whole roomful in "John Peel." They did a Mendelssohn anthem and then they also "packed up their troubles" and smiled, smiled, smiled.

Our big shelter has become famous. A small restaurant near by has a sign "3 minutes from London's nicest air-raid shelter." . . .

Tragedy has come very close. Every night we have some pathetic case brought in—to be comforted and fed. . . The most moving story I've yet heard is from Violet Tritton. Down at the docks there is a club, started by her and now run by us. They have been taking in hundreds of people, homeless through the great fires. There was no food and they needed a meal, so the workers went round the neighborhood, and the poor gave of their little stores—a few potatoes, a bit of this and that, and a pork butcher gave 300 sausages, and somehow that great crowd were fed amply, a hot meal—a modern feeding of the multitude.

CHARLOTTE

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